PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
[illegible] and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, [illegible] Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places [illegible] along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic [illegible] the Routes between the Principal Towns of [illegible], Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
[illegible] at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,940—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux [illegible]
Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc
Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien
After Dinner—Chateau Lafite
For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Tons. H.P. Captains. Saturday.
[illegible] ...4205 800 W.D.G.Worcester 31st Dec. 1893.
[illegible] ...5015 1200 J. H. Moule...... 7th Jan.
[illegible] ...4919 1000 R. F. Briscoe...... 14th „
PENINSULAR...5045 1200 A. C. Loggin...... 21st „
[illegible] ...3908 750 E. Street...... 28th „
SIAM ...3050 500 H. T. Weighell...... 4th Feb.
ORIENTAL...5045 1200 L. H. Moule...... 11th „
PENINSULAR...5045 1200 A. C. Loggin...... 18th „
VICTORIA ...6268 1500 A. W. Adamson...... 25th „
SIAM ...3050 500 H. T. Weighell...... 4th March.
THAMES ...4113 800 W. A. Seaton...... 11th „
ASSAM ...3050 500 T. F. Creery...... 18th „
Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR 5045 1200 A. C. Loggin...... 21st March.
Saturday
SHANNON ...4189 800 E. Crewe...... 25th March.
SIAM ...3050 500 H. T. Weighell...... 1st April.
ROME ...5545 1800 A. B. Daniell...... 8th „
ASSAM ...3050 500 T. F. Creery...... 15th „
Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR 3997 750 J. F. Jephson...... 18th April.
Saturday.
CARTHAGE ...5013 1000 M. de Horne...... 22nd April.
SIAM ...3050 500 H. T. Weighell...... 29th „
VICTORIA ...6268 1500 A. W. Adamson...... 6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta [illegible], Plymouth, and London.
[illegible] These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
[illegible] Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be [illegible], and Coupons are issued for places in [illegible] Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. [illegible]"

[illegible] must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard [illegible] 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the [illegible] the previous day.
[illegible] Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only [illegible] will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.
11th Jan. 24th Jan.
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,191 | 750 | 1st Jan. 1893. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,070 | 750 | 1st Feb. 1893. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
[illegible] Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, [illegible] and other routes.
[illegible] for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and [illegible] of each month.

[illegible] PASSAGE TO TRIESTE, VIA [illegible] PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Extra) GALATEA | R. Mitis | 1,332 | | |
| ELEKTRA | G. Mariani | 3,192 | [illegible] | 5th Jan. 1893. |
| ORION | G. Wallusching | 2,632 | 500 | 22th „ |

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | G. Nicolich | 4,400 | 350 | 8th Jan. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 20, 1892.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,207 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about 4th January, 1893. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 Berths, Punkhas, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd. Dec. 1892.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARABIA | 3,560 | C. Hillcoat | 12th Jan.'93 |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, December 22, 1892.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
12th Jan., 9th Feb., 9th March., 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
[illegible] Circle, Bombay, Dec., 16, 1892

### [illegible]VER" LINE.

[illegible] following STEAMERS [illegible] WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as [illegible] unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—
Capt. About
[illegible] McConochie 12th Jan. for Plymouth.
[illegible] 19th Feb.
[illegible] 28th Feb.
[illegible] Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted [illegible] have all Cabins amidships.
[illegible] apply to
[illegible] KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
[illegible] Bombay.

### [illegible]OOK AND SON,

[illegible] AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and [illegible] all other Steamers, including non-Liners. [illegible] FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
[illegible] ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth [illegible] requirements.
[illegible] TICKETS issued available from any Rail[illegible] to all parts of the Globe.
[illegible] TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, avail[illegible], and allowing breaks of Journey at all [illegible].
[illegible] with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted [illegible] Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, [illegible] Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
[illegible] PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied [illegible] of the World to India.
[illegible] COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
[illegible] REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military [illegible] Europe via China and America.
[illegible] BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
[illegible] POLICIES against death by accident [illegible] of Passengers' Baggage effected.
[illegible] NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued [illegible] Travellers in all parts of the World.
[illegible] at the Exchange of the day.
[illegible] BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sup[illegible].
[illegible] kept, and Interest allowed when [illegible] below Rs. 1,000.
[illegible] interest on application.
[illegible] collected and every [illegible] agency transacted.
[illegible]
[illegible] Street.

[illegible]

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 4th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 31st December, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 tons, on the 5th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th December, 1892. Agents.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .............. „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### WANTED.

WANTED, for the JACOB SASSOON MILLS, an experienced COTTON PURCHASER and SELECTOR. Apply to
S. A. NATHAN,
Superintendent, Mills,
at E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s Office, 2, Rampart Row.

### WANTED,

FOR a COFFEE CURING and BONE CRUSHING ESTABLISHMENT at Hunsur (Mysore Province), a young practical ENGINEER (European) to take charge of the Machinery, and make himself generally useful. Salary, with partially furnished bungalow, Rs. 250 a month. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to
E. MEYNELL,
Mercara, Coorg.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

R[illegible] HIGHLAND CAMERON'S NATURAL [illegible]ND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities, finest selected Ho[illegible] the old natural system of distillation of Highlands of Scotland-grown Barley and distilled within the [illegible] note, Highlanders resident abroad should [illegible]
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. [illegible]
Rs. 31, "C. E. B. [illegible]." (Highlander label)
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHN[illegible]"
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers. Rs. 15.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

### HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

FOR SALE.

| | 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a. | 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| SPARKLING | 36 0 | 39 0 |
| STILL:— | | |
| BODENHEIMER | 17 8 | 20 0 |
| MOSELBLUMCHEN | 20 8 | 23 0 |
| HOCHHEIMER | 23 8 | 26 0 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH | 29 8 | 32 8 |

Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

### CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| CROFT & Co. | Oporto. |
| T. HINE & Co. | Cognac. |
| GONSALEZ BYAS & Co. | Xeres De La Frontera. |
| BARKHAUSEN & CIE | Bordeaux. |
| HUNT, ROOPE, TEAGE & Co | Oporto. |
| GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS | Chalons-Sur-Saone. |
| CH. DE. CAZANOVE | Reims. |
| ARMANDE FRERES | Epernay. |
| JULES GRIMMOND | Cognac. |
| TOTTENHAM BREWERY | Tottenham Lager Beer. |
| LOWTON & CARDER | London. |
| GRIMM & HOLTHUSEN | Bordeaux. |
| JAMES ROBINSON & Co | Newcastle-on-Tyne. |
| BLACK & GAYFORD | London. |

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FROM ABOVE FIRMS TO HAND FOR CHRISTMAS.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank), Bank Street, Bombay,
OR
MESSRS. DENNISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

### NOTICE.

THE HOLDER of CURRENCY NOTE No. Q-5 62096 for Rs. 50, Burma Circle, is requested to communicate with Undersigned.
F. WHYMPER,
Offg. Depy. Post Master General, Burma Circle.

### MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette Steam Press."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., beg to give notice that their ESTABLISHMENTS at BYCULLA and the FORT will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd prox. Arrangements will, however, be made for the execution of URGENT ORDERS and for attention to correspondence.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th, and 27th instant, also on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 31st Dec., 1892, and 2nd Jan., 1893, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

### NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED for the ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st instant.
For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

### WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE FESTIVE SEASON.
DRESS SUITS.
SHIRTS FOR DRESS.
DRESS GLOVES, TIES.
SOCKS FOR DRESS.
ALL UP TO DATE.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY, HOSIERS.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The [illegible] purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, [illegible] BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST [illegible] and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers-of-Attorney supplied.
Commission on purchases and sales ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ¼ „ „
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Rates of interest to be obtained on Application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

### LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

### TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

A GENTLEMAN, whose son is at Quernmore House School, Bromley, Kent, can highly recommend the school. It is situated in a most healthy locality and has every facility for educating boys from 7 to 17 years of age. The Elementary School for Young Boys is under experienced Ladies, assisted by some of the Masters. The Junior and Senior Boys are separate, living with different House-Masters, and all enjoy exceptional Home Comforts. Boys prepared for Public Schools, Army, Navy and the Indian Civil Services under a large Staff of Experienced Masters, of whom seven are Graduates. If desired Boys can spend Holidays with Head Master. For list of recent Successes and Prospectus apply to R. N. HODGES, Esq., Lucknow, Oudh.
References in India: REV. C. H. L. WRIGHT, M. A., Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan; BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. GROSE, Medical Staff, Dalhousie, Punjab; COLONEL H. HUGHES-HALLETT, Jubbulpore, C. I.; and R. N. HODGES, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief L. R. B. B. Railway, Lucknow.

## SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prime York Hams | per lb. | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Finest Wiltshire Bacon in flitches | „ | 0 14 | 0 15 |
| Do. do. in cut | „ | 0 15 | 1 1 |
| Double Gloster Cheese | „ | 0 13 | 0 15 |
| Do. do. in cut | „ | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Gruyere, in cut | „ | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Stilton, whole Cheese | „ | 1 4 | 1 6 |
| Roquefort. | | | |
| Gorgonzola, whole Cheese | „ | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Pate de foie gras | large tin. | 3 6 | 3 12 |
| Tart Fruits, various | per bot. | 0 9 to 1 0 | 0 10 to 1 2 |
| Dessert Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau | | 2 4 / 1 4 | 2 8 / 1 7 |
| Dessert Fruits in Syrup | | 1 0 / 2 8 | 1 14 / 2 12 |
| Californian Fruits, Thurber's finest, various | | 0 10 to 1 6 | 0 12 to 1 9 |
| Candied and Dried Peels, Citron | | 0 13 | 0 15 |
| Lemon, Orange, and Mixed | | 0 15 | 1 0 |
| Christmas Plum Puddings in 2lb. tins, | each | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Mince Meat, 1lb. jar | each | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Muscatel Raisins, in Bottles | each | 2 3 | 2 7 |
| Do. do. for Pudding 2lb. bottles | each | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Almonds, Real Jordan | per tin | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Figs, Finest Eleme | | | |
| Grapes | per lb. | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Barcelona Nuts | „ | 0 8 | 0 9 |
| Brazil Nuts | „ | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Walnuts | „ | 0 6 | 0 7 |
| Sicily Lemons | per doz. | 0 11 | 0 13 |

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR 'XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MORENAS & Co. beg to call attention to the following LIST OF ARTICLES suitable for Presentation:—

### GOLD JEWELLERY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bracelets | From Rs. 25 to Rs. 400 | | Ladies' Necklets | From Rs. 20 to Rs. 80 |
| Brooches | „ „ 12 to „ 125 | | Ladies' Lockets | „ „ 18 to „ 150 |
| Collar Studs | „ „ 6 to „ 7 | | Pencil Cases | „ „ 12 to „ 80 |
| Earrings and Earwire | „ „ 2 to „ 50 | | Pen and Pencil Cases | „ „ 50 to „ 8 |
| Gent's Albert Chains | „ „ 100 to „ 160 | | Pen Holders | „ „ 8 to „ 15 |
| Gold Studs | „ „ 6 to „ 7 | | Rings | „ „ 10 to „ 350 |
| Gold Paste Diamond Rings | „ „ 10 to „ 20 | | Sleeve Links | „ „ 20 to „ 40 |
| Ladies' Chains | „ „ 45 to „ 80 | | Stud and Links | „ „ 40 to „ 65 |
| Ladies' Rings | „ „ 7 to „ 350 | | Tooth-Picks | „ „ 8 to „ 20 |

### SILVER JEWELLERY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooches | From Rs. 2 to Rs. 17 | | Pen Holders | From Rs. 2 to Rs. 7 |
| Child Sets | „ „ 50 | | Pencil Cases | „ „ 2 to „ 13 |
| Cup, Saucers, and Spoon in case. | „ „ 35 to „ 57 | | Pen and Pencil Cases | „ „ 8 to „ 15 |
| Christening Presents | „ „ 5 to „ 50 | | Suits and Links | „ „ 5 to „ 10 |
| Fruit Knife and Fork in case | „ „ 32 | | Tooth Picks | „ „ 1 to „ 5 |
| Napkin Rings in case | „ „ 15 to „ 30 | | | |

### ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biscuit Boxes | From Rs. 12 to Rs. 6[illegible] | | Inkstands | From Rs. 15 to Rs. 100 |
| Butter Dishes | „ „ 15 to „ [illegible] | | Ice Hammers | „ 8-4 |
| Butter Knives | „ „ 4 to „ 5 | | Jam Spoons | „ „ 2 to „ 3 |
| Champagne Taps | „ „ 5 to „ 8 | | Knife Rests | Each „ 6 to „ 7-8 |
| Cheese Dishes | „ „ 17 to „ 64 | | Liqueur Frames | From „ 35 to „ 200 |
| Crumb Tray and Brushes | „ „ 15 to „ 30 | | Napkin Rings | „ „ 3 to „ 20 |
| Cabinet of Cutlery | „ „ [illegible] | | [illegible] Weights | „ „ 7 to „ 10 |
| Cheese Scoops | „ „ 20 to „ 450 | | Pickle Castor | „ „ 15 to „ 45 |
| Child Sets, Fork, Spoon, and Knife | Each Rs. 5-8 | | Powder Boxes | „ „ 10-8 to „ 13 |
| | „ 7-8 | | Prize Cups | „ „ 8 to „ 60 |
| | | | Salt and Pepper Bottles | „ „ 6 to „ 16 |
| Flower and Fruit Stands | From „ 25 to „ 80 | | Sardine Boxes | „ „ 22 to „ 35 |
| Fruit Knives and Forks, in Mahogany Cases | „ „ 85 to „ 180 | | Tantalus Liqueur Frames | „ „ 35 to „ 200 |
| Goblets | „ „ 12 to „ 20 | | Tea Sets, Coffee, Tea, Sugar Basin, and Milk Jugs | „ „ 140 to „ 180 |
| Gongs | „ „ 10 to „ 24 | | Tobacco Box | „ „ 10 to „ 13 |
| Ice Pitchers | „ „ 51 to „ 180 | | Tray | „ „ 10 to „ 180 |
| Ice Pails | „ „ 18 to „ 30 | | Vegetable Dishes | „ „ 60 to „ 120 |
| Ice Tongs | „ „ 3 to „ 18 | | | |

### LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albums | From Rs. 9 to Rs. 80 | | Ivorine Powder Boxes | From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 |
| Blotting Books and Cases | „ „ 3 to „ 30 | | Jewel cases | „ „ 8 to „ 75 |
| Cabinet Photo Frames | „ „ 1 to „ 23 | | Ladies' Hand Bags, in great variety | „ „ 3 to „ 30 |
| Card Cases | „ „ 1 to „ 9 | | | |
| Cigar and Cigarette Cases | „ „ 2 to „ 14 | | Ladies' Hand Bags, with Work Cases | „ „ 15 to „ 27 |
| Combination Cases | „ „ 16 to „ 45 | | | |
| Date Cases on Stands | „ „ 22 to „ 30 | | Memo. Books and Letter Case | „ „ 1 to „ 9 |
| Date Case with Clock | „ „ 13 to „ 35 | | Photograph Frames | „ „ 1 to „ 22 |
| Desk and Work Cases | „ „ 21 to „ 30 | | Photo Boxes | „ „ 30 |
| Dressing Cases | „ „ 14 to „ 80 | | Photo Screen | „ „ 2 to „ 20 |
| Dressing Bags | „ „ 40 to „ 400 | | Purses in great variety | „ „ 1 to „ 14 |
| Envelope Cases and Blotters | „ „ 5 to „ 45 | | Scrap Books | „ „ 2 to „ 11 |
| Fitted Bags, all Sizes | „ „ 30 to „ 400 | | Scent Cases and Bottles | „ „ 2 to „ 20 |
| Flask, Travelling | „ „ 5 to „ 15 | | Sets of Scissors | „ „ 7 to „ 20 |
| Gongs | „ „ 10 to „ 17 | | Travelling Bags | „ „ 40 to „ 400 |
| Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, in great variety | „ „ 15 to „ 40 | | Tourists' Cases | „ „ 8 to „ 30 |
| | | | Work Boxes and Baskets | „ „ 6 to „ 55 |
| Ivory-Backed Hair Brushes | „ „ 20 to „ 25 | | Writting Cases and Desk | „ „ 5 to „ 75 |

MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Up-Country Orders Promptly Executed by V.-P. P.

## THACKER & CO., LTD. BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

**Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel**
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.

**Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel**
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

**STAMPING AND EMBOSSING**
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 „ .. .. Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 „ .. .. „ 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

**VISITING CARDS.**
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. „ 4 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

**BALL PROGRAMMES.**
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

**MENU CARDS,**
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

**RUBBER STAMPS**
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

**INVITATION CARDS.**
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

## APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

### NICKEL SILVER—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action | 15 |
| ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement | 25 |
| ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light | 35 |
| RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier | 35 |
| RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement | 45 |

### SILVER—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved | 50 |
| Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case | 55 |
| Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case | 60 |
| PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription | 85 |
| ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance | Rs. 75 and 95 |

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO. LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## WHISKY IN JARS.

"BACHELOR'S JARS."
Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the Best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.
PRICE Per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

## REMNANTS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
AN ACCUMULATION OF REMNANTS OF COTTON DRESS AND WOOLEN MATERIALS.
GRENADINES!
RUSSIA NETS!
LININGS!
RIBBONS! LACES! EMBROIDERY!
FLANNELS,
CRETONNES,
ART MUSLINS.
TWEEDS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELETTES.
ALL TO BE SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LAIDLAW & WHITEA[illegible]
47, ESPLANADE, BOMBA[illegible]

## THE WHISKY OF T[illegible]

WILLIAM, TEACHER & SO[illegible]
"HIGHLAND CR[illegible]"
EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARA[illegible]
OBTAINABLE OF ALL DEALERS AN[illegible]
STATIONS FROM AND INCLUDING "VICTO[illegible]
Ask your Wine Merchant for William, Teacher & S[illegible]
CREAM," and if you cannot get it write to the S[illegible]
give you the address of the nearest Merchant who has[illegible]

C. E. PHILLIMORE & Co., BOMBAY.

## UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, [illegible] per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and [illegible] a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, [illegible] per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-[illegible]
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and [illegible]

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.
N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a [illegible] loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. [illegible] the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICAT[illegible]
TH. VAFIADIS & CO[illegible]
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE
9th WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ..................... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
INSTANTANEOUS AND COMPLETE SUCCESS
OF THE BRILLIANT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
"ALADDIN,"
Miss VERA PATEY as ALADDIN.
"A SNATCH OF GRACE BEYOND THE RULES OF ART."
BRIGHT AND CATCHY MUSIC.
LAUGHABLE, ECCENTRIC DANCES.
SCREAMING TOPICAL ILLUSIONS
Laughter Reigns Supreme!!!
THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION.
THE FUNNY HARLEQUINADE.
NOTICE.
For the Convenience of Parents
A SPECIAL ILLUMINATED
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
ON
MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 2nd, 1893.
There will be no Evening Performance on this date.
Doors open at 5 p.m. Commence at 5-30 p.m.
Children Half-price to all seats. Native Servants in charge of Children Half-price.
SCHOOLS BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION
THE FAVORITE OPERA
"LA MASCOTTE."
THE WILLARD CO.'S ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

THE GAIETY THEATRE BAR
is under English Management.
ALL LIQUORS
Guaranteed Pure and at
HOTEL PRICES.
Aerated Waters of Messrs ROGERS & Co. on hand.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE D'ENSEM-DOYLE
COMPANY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

NOTICE.—In accordance with ... of their Contracts, the Artistes will ...
TUESDAY EVENING ...,
3rd JANUARY
When the next Great Performance will ..., and when a special and rarely attractive Programme will be given.
The Box Plan is now open at SOUNDY & Co.'s.
JAMES MacMAHON,
Director.

ADDRESSES TO THE ENGLISH SPEAKING.

A MEETING will be held in the WILSON COLLEGE HALL, Chowpatty, on SUNDAY (TO-MORROW) at 6 P.M., when KALI CHARN BANERJEE, Esq., of Calcutta, and others will give Addresses. The Rev. Dr. MACKICHAN will preside. All are cordially invited.

LECTURE ON HINDUISM.

THE Rev. W. HOOPER, D.D., will DELIVER a LECTURE in the WILSON COLLEGE HALL, Chowpatty, on Monday, 3rd Jany., 1893, at 8-30 P. M.
SUBJECT:—"The HINDU DOCTRINE OF TRANSMIGRATION."

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .......Rs. 12.
Single Copy .................................As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the Undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants and Agents at 24, Rood Lane, London, and at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, under the Style of JOHN FLEMING and Co., is DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT. The Undersigned JOHN FLEMING will discharge all the LIABILITIES of the said FIRM, and will collect all DEBTS due to it.
JOHN FLEMING.
W. N. FLEMING.
31st December, 1892.

WITH reference to the foregoing NOTICE the PIECE-GOODS, INSURANCE, INDENT AGENCY and GENERAL BUSINESS of the Firm of JOHN FLEMING and Co. will be CONTINUED by the UNDERSIGNED under the Style of FLEMING, SHAW and Co.
W. N. FLEMING.
F. W. SHAW.
31st December, 1892.

WITH reference to the foregoing ADVERTIZEMENTS, the ENGINEERING BRANCH of the business of JOHN FLEMING and Co., Bombay, has been transferred to the UNDERSIGNED, who will carry it on as Sole PARTNER under the same Style as heretofore.
THOS. WILSON.
31st December, 1892.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Lieut. ... died on the 28th instant ... to ... within one month from ... will be entertained.
... Major, R.A.,
... Adjustment, Colaba.

...E.
... that the MAI... Road and the Espla... flags by the Military ... PROCLAMATION ... 2nd January 1893, and ... ground without the ...
...SON, Colonel,
...missioner of Police.

...OTICE.
...the SUPPLY to the ... undermentioned ... from 1st April, 1893, to 31st ... the Commissariat Store... after referred to as the ... to 1 p.m., (Local time), ... and there opened in the presence ... choose to attend.
2. No tenders will ... except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office at Bombay, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender form.
3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.
4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Blankets country for 3 years."
5. The tender may be for all or any of the articles required, but should comprise the total requirement of the article or articles tendered for, and the term of contract must be as noted above. The Commissary General shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.
6. Each tender must be accompanied with separate earnest money for each description of article in Government Promissory notes or Treasury receipt.* Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.
*The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.
7. Earnest money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.
8. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office at Bombay.

| Description of articles. | Bengal Tender and Schedule Form. |
|---|---|
| Blankets country for issue to Native Troops and followers, 7' by 4½' weighing each 4 lbs. | 98 (f. f.) |

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office: Poona, 29th December, 1892.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
... once a week at the Bombay Gazette Office ... ture of the Overland Mail for Europe.
... Price Current contains—
...lly-Written Market Report.
... Report, &c.
... of Cotton Exports during the Week.
... and Exports of Bullion.
...tions of Imports and Exports, and Custom-...
...parative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, ... date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.........................Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
...Y THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.
...T OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of ...ery description. Expenses of transit will be defray... Society if desired. Also Donations towards the ...ent of a Permanent Home.

...REEPOORAH BHOYROBBY
RUSHAYON
...ly a "DYING MAN'S GOLD ... for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, ...ice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other ... of any standing.
...ound of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.
Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.
...UT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.
... TRIAL IS SOLICITED.
L. MITTER,
...

# THACKER & CO., Ld.
REMOVAL TO OTHER PREMISES.
CLEARANCE BARGAINS.
THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
## WILL REMOVE
## ON 1st JANUARY, 1893,
AND WITH A VIEW TO
## REDUCTION IN STOCK.
BEFORE REMOVAL WILL IN THE MEANTIME OFFER
## CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS.
For CASH PURCHASES on many classes of Goods, such as
FANCY GOODS of all kinds,
LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS,
PHOTO CAMERAS AND LENSES,
GAMES, and a great variety of Sundries.
This will be a favourable opportunity for Libraries, to buy sets of Standard Books, Novels, &c., at Cheap Rates.
*** JUVENILE BOOKS. Many hundreds of BOYS' BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, and TOY BOOKS of past Seasons will be sold at the rate of EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR CASH.
*** This opportunity will only extend to December 31st, 1892.
## THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

# BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
WE are now making a SPECIAL SHOW of the following GOODS JUST RECEIVED from London and Paris:—
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.
NEW SILKS.
NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW LACES.
NEW MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
NEW SUNSHADES,
NEW GLOVES,
NEW VELVETS AND RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW LINGERIE.
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

# "BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAHADUR REGALLIAS | 6 | inches long, in boxes of | | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSES | 5 | ,, | ,, | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 2 | 4 | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 3 | 3½ | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | ,, | ,, | 200 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
## McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
*Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is*
## LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
## H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.
PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our Laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

# FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
## C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

# SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
## CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

| NON PLUS ULTRA. | Rs. a. | FIRST QUALITY. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 Medium Extra Fine | 5 0 | No. 7 Small, for Ladies | 3 8 |
| ,, 1 Large ,, ,, | 5 12 | ,, 5 Medium | 4 0 |
| | | ,, 4 Large | 4 12 |
| | | ,, 6 Largest | 5 8 |

## D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
## COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of ... in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
## VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
## GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

## A LETTER FROM INDIA.
... SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th Feb., 1891.
MR. ..., DEAR SIR,
I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.
I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.
I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.
Dear Sir I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present fitting this Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone ... testimonial.
Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
N... of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, &c., ... Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption of Skin Disease, Eczema, Psor... &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 17, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

# HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED, ROCHDALE.
WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.
We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.
BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery, Manchester.
Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 18th October, 1892.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 491 High Holborn, LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opiums Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
## POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
## Dr. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.
SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES.
THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES.
They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

## BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP | £1,000,000 |
| (With power to increase to | £4,000,000) |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £150,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,000,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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Agencies at................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ..........Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ | 33,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
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THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
Capital and Reserves......................Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.............................,, 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.
CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.
ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.
DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, ...TED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ | 1,000,000. |
| | 500,000. |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL £ | 100,000. |
| RESERVE FUND | |

... OFFICE:
... KEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
... CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when ...
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | Rs. 6,30,000 |
| RESERVED FUNDS AND REST | Rs. 5,55,867 |
| CAPITAL UNCALLED | Rs. 3,70,000 |
| Total Security | Rs. 15,55,867 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.
FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Per cent. per annum | for 12 months. | } Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity. | |
| 4½ Do. | do. | for 9 months. | |
| 4 Do. | do. | for 6 months. | |
| 3 Do. | do. | for 4 month | |

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.
PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.
6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED | £2,000,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | £250,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £223,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL | £1,750,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers....{ THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું॰
H. A. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

## INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full amount of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive Reserve Funds |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND | ,, | 8,650,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | ,, | [illegible] |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | [illegible] |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | [illegible] |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | ,, | [illegible] |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 2,250,000 |
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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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| Fire Premium for 1875 | £742,558 |
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| ,, 1885 | £966,107 |
| ,, 1891 | £1,607,030 |

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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 ............£4,673,299 | 1891 ............£7,894,357
1886 ............£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years ............£3,221,058
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THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFI...
1.—HALF A MILLI... annum being pa... by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN... Seven and a ha... have increased 5... 15 years.
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F. A...
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BEING a Compilation of ... questions regarding giras, wanta... rights with an introductory account o... Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewaka... Appendices and a Copious Index.
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COMP... TO...

... Parsees vs. Lord Hawke's Team.
... Day, Mahaluxmee.
...ference, Wilson College.
...e.
... Willard Opera Company 9 p.m.
... the D'Ensem-Doyle Company.
... Union, Lala Chiranji lal Doonichand's ...'s Free Reading Room, Fort.

...ARRIVED.—The ... vessels arrived yes... Megna (s), from Mauritius; St. Fillans (s), ... Mab (s), Cardiff.
...—The following vessels sailed yester... (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and City of ... Marseilles.

...'s DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanadi left the dock ...

...DOCK.—The s. s. Megna entered the dock ...

...BAY CYCLING CLUB.—The Bombay Cycling Club ... take place to-morrow morning and Monday ... Rendezvous as usual.

... GOLPADEVI FAIR.—The annual Golpadevi Temple ... procession will take place on ...day, the 2... ...kimo, at Worlee, Kolivada.

THROWN OFF A HORSE.—On Thursday morning, whilst ...joe Bisset was riding along the Kennedy Sea Face, ... was thrown off his horse and received slight injury ... his forehead.

...BLESSING OF THE NEW CROSS AT BANDORA.—On Sun... the blessing of the new cross for the new church of ... Lady of Mount Carmel will take place, at 8. a.m. ...er the blessing the cross will be placed on the top of ... church. This cross is made of marble, and was ...ted by Mr. Braz Valentine Gomes, one of the ... of the new church.

...VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's ... at the Victoria Gardens, at 5 p. m. ...wing programme:—

Herzliebchen ............ Buralo.
Toreador ............ Adam.
Folk-Songs of Italy ......... Rampezzotti.
Love's Greeting ............ Faust.
Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay ...... Meissler.
My Queen of Hearts ...... Toski.

...JAGANNATH SHANKERSETH.—Mr. Row... nath Shankerseth has presented ... illustrious grandfather ... late ... to the com... the ...l-ground, and it will be ... on the cremation ... took a lively interest ... of the ... munity, had strongly ... the L... Council the retention of ... Burning and ...ial-grounds in their present ... The bust is a nice production of art and a ...py and iron-railing ... will be erected at the ...se of Mr. Rowjee.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Thursday, by Dr. ...bey, the Coroner, at Parel, touching the death of Amba..., aged sixteen years, wife of Bhagwan Ganesh, a car...ter. The deceased was married to her husband in ...ancy. She was sent to her husband's house three ...nths ago, but the pair lived very unhappily as the ...ceased disliked her husband and often ran away from .... Five days ago she was sent to her husband for...ly by her father. On Thursday morning she threw ...self into a well which contained water eight feet ...p. A boy, who saw her jumping into the well, ...ised an alarm, and the neighbours came up ...omptly, and the police, who dragged the well, ...ought out Ambabai, at 3 o'clock. She was dead. The ...ry returned a verdict of suicide.

A DESERTED NEW-BORN CHILD.—On Thursday afternoon ...owis Rozario, a mill-hand, living at Parel, discovered a new-born child lying in the back-yard of a chawl. The child was then crying. Rozario brought a policeman, who removed the child to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where it died shortly after admission. An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of the child. Mr. G. C. Ringrow, house-surgeon in charge of Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospital deposed that when the child was brought to the hospital, it was cold and clammy. The child might have lived if properly cared for. He was of opinion that the cause of death was exposure to cold. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

BOMBAY CYCLE RACES.—The committee have decided to postpone these races for one month on account of ...avoidable delay in the preparation of the track; ... also made some slight alterations in the pro... events, which they hope will have the effect ... greater number of competitors. The ... take place on Saturday, February 4, in... ...urday, January 7... —(1) One mile ... events ... for ... (2) Two mile handicap, Par... (3) Two ... handicap (The Watson Cup Race) Bombay Cricket Club. (4) Slow Race. (5) Quarter mile scratch, open. (6) One mile handicap, open. For the last race there will be no entrance fee, for the rest there will be an entrance of one rupee each. All cyclists are invited to compete in the four open events, and ... T. L. S. Derry, 2, Cumballa Hill, honorary secretary, Race Committee.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

DECEMBER, 1892.

Sat. 31.—Cricket: Parsees vs. Lord Hawke's Team. Brigade Field Day. Dance at the Yacht Club.

JANUARY, 1893.

Mon. 2.—Proclamation Parade
Tues. 3.—G. I. P. Volunteer Camp closes at Lanowli.
Wed. 4.—Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 p.m. Subject: "What is Sin?"
Thurs. 5.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. Poona Camp-of-Exercise. Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 p.m. Subject: "The Atonement!"
Fri. 6.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise. Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 p.m. Subject: "Eternal Life!"
Sat. 7.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise. Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall. High Court re-opens. Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 p.m. Subject: "The New Birth!" Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sun. 8.—Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 p.m. Subject: "The Holy Spirit." Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 8 p.m. Subject: "Christ's Coming Kingdom!"
Mon. 9.—Geyer & Co's Meeting.
Tues. 10.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Wed. 11.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Thurs. 12.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise. Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 13.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sat. 14.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 16.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise. Dance at the Yacht Club.
Thurs. 19.—Hughes Cup Race Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 21.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 23.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Tues. 24.—Regatta.
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Thurs. 26.—Regatta.
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens. Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races. "Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
...—Water Polo Tournament. Bombay Races. Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
...9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
13.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
...—Dance at the Yacht Club.

APRIL 1893.

...—Dance at the Yacht Club.
... to most unforeseen circumstances.

... story is told in connection with the ... Conference held in London the week ... farmer was overheard ... the entrance to ... hotel ... lot o' talkin' from the ... but when they cum'd to ... bimetallism I wish ...ff." The friend suggested ... bimetallism, where ... the farmer:—"Bimetallism ... bellmetallism, ... is the use of such stuff ... against a bad crop, ... prices, and a big rent goin' ... all at once. The story is of course told against the bimetallists, but is rather an illustration of the depth of unreasoning stupidity against which bimetallists have to contend. It is not the British farmer's business to study economics: otherwise he might discover that the appreciation of gold has more to do with low prices and exhausting rents than he imagines, though nobody of course contends that these causes supply a complete explanation. After all, the farmer scarcely showed less appreciation of the nature and probable effect of bimetallism than did Mr. Alfred de Rothschild in his speech before the Brussels Conference, when he suggested that bimetallism would involve the virtual abandonment of gold in the settlement of international balances, and the employment of fleets for the transport of silver for that purpose.

War games on a map are not always so interesting as the one played at the Great Northern Hotel recently between teams of the Home District and the Manchester and Midland Tactical Associations. Lieut.-General Clive, Governor and Commandant of the ... Military College at Sandhurst, acted as ...e, and among the spectators present were ... commanding the Home District, ... Wigram, Col. Straeey, Col. Stirling, ...e, and many officers of Midland ... Home District was represented ...ral London Rangers; Col. Coles, ...on Artillery; Major Balfour, London ... Satterthwaite, West Kent; and ...s Inns of Court. Their opponents ...r Heap, and Captain Furniss, ... with Major Walker, ... E. Martineau, ... represen... maps repre... the adver... ll-ordered ... Major ... which ... slightly ...e close ...husiasm ... of their ... The ar...ully, as ...n, were ...ill

## DECENNIAL CONFERENCE.

The following other business was also transacted on Thursday afternoon in addition to that already reported at the first sitting of the Decennial Conference:—

WORK AMONG LEPERS.

In the afternoon the Reverend J. Husband, of Ajmere, presided over a meeting held in the smaller hall of the College, when a paper on "Mission Work among Lepers," written by Mr. W. C. Bailey, of Edinburgh, Superintendent of the Mission to Lepers, was placed before those present. The following is a summary of the paper:—

It is an encouraging sign of the times that at this, the third Decennial Conference, Mission work among lepers is to be one of the topics for consideration. At one time work amongst lepers would have been considered of too little importance to have found a place at such a Conference as this, but, thank God, that day has gone by. This form of Christian effort is now recognised as distinctly and directly Mission work, and not merely humanitarian or philanthropic. The Moravians were the first in this field, and led the van in this, as they have done in so many undertakings of difficulty and danger. When the Moravians first undertook this work in Hemel en Arde ("Heaven and Earth," the Leper Settlement of South Africa), as the disease was then understood, a very great deal of heroism was necessary to enable them to carry on the work that they did. "In 1820, a large and substantial hospital, with a house for a physician, was erected;" and in 1822 the Governor, Lord Charles Somerset, addressed a letter to the Superintendent of our Mission earnestly entreating that a missionary might be sent to manage the institution, and to instruct its inmates in the doctrines of Christianity. "At the desire of the benevolent Governor, the proposal was made to Brother Leitner and his English wife to undertake this self-denying, repulsive, and perilous duty. Moved with compassion for the poor sufferers and impelled by desire to save their souls, Brother and Sister Leitner left Groenekloof, and giving up the loved society of their fellow-missionaries, and the esteemed privileges of a well-organized church, entered, 21st January, 1823, on the duties of their isolated situation amid this mass of human misery and corruption. When Brother Leitner went to Hemel en Arde to take charge of the Leper Institution, the fear of contagion was so great that the chaplain of Caledon, who paid a visit to the patients three times a year, did not venture to enter a house, but spoke to the sufferers from a distance. For six years did Brother Leitner continue his arduous and Christ-like work in that terrible abode of living death. He fell at his post, though, happily, not a leper. The Leitners were followed by Brother and Sister Tietze, who remained in the settlement nearly ten years, when Brother Tietze ... may have been said to have fallen at his post. Next came Brother and Sister Fritsch, who were followed by Brother and Sister Lehman. At present, as is pretty generally known, the Moravians have an interesting leper home near Jerusalem, where there are men and women who for Christ's sake are in hourly attendance on the suffering inmates of that institution. From comparatively early days Protestant missionaries were, in their individual capacity, to be found ministering to lepers, though it was not until the year 1874 that the effort was made in Ireland which resulted in the formation of what is now so well known as "The Mission to Lepers in India." As far back as 1847 a young officer (now the Hon. Sir Henry Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I.) was so struck by the pitiable condition of the lepers in Kumaon that he made up his mind to do what he could to relieve them. In 1849 he built them an asylum in Almora, and handed it over to the superintendence of the Rev. J. H. Budden and his wife, who had just arrived in Almora as missionaries of the London Missionary Society. Mr. and Mrs. Budden took the work up as a labour of love, and Mrs. Budden was especially attentive in ministering to the lepers, whom she used to visit regularly and instruct in the things of God. About the year 1860, the late Rev. James Vaughan, of the C. M. S., began his work in the Calcutta Leper Asylum and was the means of leading many of the poor sufferers to the Saviour. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Baumann, of the same Society, who took a great interest in the welfare of the lepers, and visited them regularly. He in turn was succeeded by the Rev. T. W. Hall. In 1868 the late Dr. John Newton, of the American Presbyterian Mission, began his noble and self-denying efforts in behalf of the lepers. He was pre-eminently the lepers' friend. He tended them as a mother might her child. He was a medical man, and so was able to do a great deal to relieve their sufferings. But it was as the physician of the soul that John Newton shone. Among the present out-standing workers amongst lepers may be mentioned a few whom by no means exhaust the number, viz., Rev. H. Uffmann and Rev. F. Hahn, of Gossner's Evangelical Lutheran Mission; Rev. E. Guilford, Rev. W. J. Richards, and Dr. Arthur Neve, of the C.M.S.; Rev. G. M. Bulloch, and Dr. Fry, of the L.M.S.; Rev. W. Walker and Dr. Burkhardir Khan, of Chamba; Rev. C. W. de Souza and Rev. W. P. Byers, of the M. E. Mission., and the Rev. A. H. Bestall, of the Wesleyan Mission in Mandalay. During a brief visit to Ireland, 1874, the seed was sown which has borne fruit in what is now known as, "The Mission to Lepers." This Mission, born in Dublin, is now at work in about thirty different centres and in hearty co-operation with twelve different Missionary Societies. Recently work has been begun in Burmah and China, and the Committee are now asked to extend their operations to Japan. Looking at India alone, we find the Society at work in the following places to a greater or less extent—...pindi (A.P.M.), Seukote (A.U.P.), Chamba (Church of ...), Ambala (A.P.M.), Sabathu (A.P.M.), Dehra (R.P. of America), Roorkee (A.E.M.), Almora (L.M.S.), Pithora (A.E.M.), Moradabad, Allahabad, (A.P.M.), Bangalore (C.M.S.), Raniganj (Wes. M.), Asansol (A.E.M.), Calcutta (C.M.S.), Purulia (Goss. Evan. L.), Lohardugga (Goss. Evan. L.), Bhandara (Free Church of Scotland), Mangalore (Basel Mission), Calicut (Basel Mission), Alleppey (C.M.S.), Neyoor (L.M.S.) and Madras (C.M.S.); also Colombo (Baptist Mission), and Mandalay (Wes. M.). The above may be divided into eighteen centres of greater, and nine of less importance, while the eighteen may be sub-divided into ten, for which the Mission to Lepers is entirely responsible, and eight which it aids largely. The Mission to Lepers has not as yet sent out any missionaries of its own, but carries on its work by the kind assistance and co-operation of the missionaries of the different societies already in the field. Its plan of operations is to assist missionaries who have already asylums in their charge, or to establish new institutions and put them in charge of missionaries. It will be thus seen that the Mission is at once unsectarian and international, while it is not supported by any one church or people, but derives its income from the voluntary contributions of Christian people in different parts of the world, though thus far almost all its funds come from Great Britain and Ireland. The chief object of the Mission is to preach Christ to the lepers, for it has been long since recognised that the only hope for this stricken class is the Gospel of Jesus Christ. By medical skill and kind care a great deal may be done to relieve pain and to alleviate generally the condition of the lepers, and this the Mission to Lepers does to the utmost of its ability, but the great aim of the Mission is to minister to the spiritual, rather than the material necessities of those suffers. Within the last few years the Mission has taken a new departure in providing Homes for the untainted children of leprous parents, the object being to save the children from falling victims to the terrible disease of their parents, and to train up the little ones for Christ. The Society has at present four such Homes of its own and supports children of lepers at several other places where they can be separated from their parents. The success which has attended this branch of the Society's work is beyond all our most sanguine expectations, there being up to the present but one clear case of the disease appearing afterwards in any of the children. The most encouraging feature of work amongst lepers is the blessing which attends the preaching of the Gospel to them. There is perhaps no class of people so open to receive instruction, and upon whom it has such a quick and powerful result. Last year as many as seventy-nine persons received baptism in our various institutions, and this year the number will probably be much larger. In these institutions the inmates, who all came in as heathen are now almost all Christians; and it should be borne in mind that becoming a Christian brings with it no additional privilege or earthly advantage. In several instances we have had poor lepers do Christian work amongst their fellow-sufferers, and that too without a hint from any missionary, and indeed without the knowledge of any missionary until the thing was afterwards found out. The contrast between the leper asylum superintended and watched over by an earnest Christian missionary and one under the care of native officials or even under the immediate control of the Government is most marked, while in both places they may be equally well treated physically. Let us remember that a leper, when he has reached the borderland of the extreme stage of this awful disease, is one for whom "there is no more a portion for ever in anything that is done under the sun, one out of whose life has been extinguished the last spark of hope, and we will understand then what a difference the light of the blessed Gospel of Jesus will make when it penetrates the black darkness of a leper's sorrow. It may possibly be objected that work amongst lepers has too limited a sphere, and one that is not likely to influence the people generally. To the first of these objections I would say that were missionaries to do nothing else I could understand the force of it, but inasmuch as leper work will take only a very small part of the ordinary missionary's time I do not see how it can stand. To the second I would reply, that experience goes to show that to minister to lepers is a practical form of Christianity that appeals very powerfully to the heathen. I myself remember a native gentleman's saying to me, "Aisa kam bara pun hai" (such work is really meritorious). The Rev. F. Hahn says of this work, "It is a tract written in large type, that even the most illiterate can read and understand. In some instances lepers have been the means of starting Christian churches. Of this we have several notable instances from China, and I have no doubt some such might be found in India. It is quite necessary that there should be a separate organisation to collect and administer the funds necessary to carry on this work, so that the missionaries who already have their hands quite full should not have the extra burden of providing funds, and the strain and anxiety consequent on their having to do so; but as long as missionaries are found willing to superintend the leper asylums and see that the Gospel is faithfully preached to the inmates no men can be found better fitted to do the work than those already on the ground. And the Mission to Lepers is wise not to attempt sending out agents of its own. Of course as the work grows—and it is growing rapidly—it may be necessary to modify our plan of operations, and here and there to send out a special man or woman according to circumstances. There are other reasons than missionary ones why we should engage in work amongst lepers. In the interests of the public generally it is essential that leper asylums should be established. There is no doubt that the isolation of the leper is the most practical way to stamp out this terrible disease which we may well designate as the open sore of India, but we cannot too strongly urge that this isolation be carried out in the most kindly and sympathetic manner, remembering that there is the leper's side to the question as well as that of the healthy part of the population. I cannot close this paper without referring to what is a very sad phase of this question, viz., that there are now many European lepers to be met with in India. I personally know several, and it seems to me that the time has fully come for establishing in some central and healthy position a home especially for such cases. Such a home should be superintended by a fully-qualified medical missionary and his wife, and aided, if need be, by one or two trained nurses. I have refrained from giving statistics in this paper just because there is so much uncertainty about them. The number of lepers in India is variously estimated at from 100,000 to 500,000. I myself believe the latter number to be within the mark, but, be that as it may, there is an ample field for work, and one that will richly repay cultivation in the harvesting of precious souls and the bringing of comfort and relief to the most abject and woe-begone of sufferers.

The Chairman, in opening the discussion on the paper, said it appeared to him that it was a fitting thing that the question of leprosy should be brought before the Conference, though personally he was not in a position to say anything about the sufferers, as he had not carried out any work among them. There were, however, those present who had such experience, and so he left sure that anything they might hear that afternoon would tend to alleviate the distress of the many thousands of sufferers for whom science and medicine could do nothing.

The Rev. G. M. Bullock, of Almora, in addressing the meeting, said they had heard a good deal that morning about the depressed classes, but he thought that the lepers were one of the most depressed of the many classes in the country. He had been told by a European lady that for such persons a lethal chamber should be provided, in which they could end their sufferings; but though that was a strange suggestion, it was, nevertheless, one that existed in many minds in regard to the disease of the poor people. In alluding to the prevalence of the disease in Kumaon, the speaker said that at his station of Almora there were in the leper asylum 136 patients, many of whom had been inmates for the past thirty years. He found that numbers of the inmates had embraced Christianity, and by attending the religious services had learnt that there was salvation for them in the Kingdom of God, even though they were not so highly favoured as many of those outside the institution. The cause of many of the patients in the asylum becoming Christians was due to the efforts of one grand old man, called Moosawa, who, the speaker said, was quite the G. O. M. of the institution, and who had been a Christian for over thirty years, and, by his kindness of heart, had done much to alleviate the distress of his fellow-sufferers. After giving a description of other patients who had embraced the Christian faith, the speaker detailed the manner in which the asylum at Almora was conducted by what was practically a *panchayet*, formed from the inmates, who dealt with cases and, if necessary, awarded punishment. One unfortunate thing was that the asylum being voluntary, and the Government giving no powers to deal with the matter, the committee were unable to always keep the inmates in the place and segregate them from their fellow-creatures, as the persons suffering from the disease could, if they became dissatisfied, leave the institution of their own free will. Several patients had left the asylum in the manner he had described, but had returned after some months and been re-admitted, when many of them had said they had accepted Christianity because they found that as lepers they were despised at their place of pilgrimage, but had been given comfort and joy in the asylum. The speaker, continuing, said that great difficulty was experienced in getting permission to remove healthy children from their parents, who had the disease. Some thirty sick children had been taken away during recent years, and out of that number only one had been attacked with the disease. That was said in the latter case to have been contracted by contagion, as the child in question had more than once visited its mother; but in regard to the other children, they had been educated and were some of the finest zenana teachers in the district. I had been computed that there were in Kumaon, which was one of the smallest districts in India, about 1,500 lepers, of which number only some 130 were in their asylum.

The Rev. W. J. Richards, of Alleppy, said he came from the chief seaport of Travancore, and there he had seen a charitable institution, where there were always thirty or thirty-five persons suffering from horrible diseases and without any medical treatment. He had taken an interest in the people and given them treats, and, as a result of his visit to the charity shed, as it was called, he got some of them to embrace Christianity. As a result of his application to the native Government and the British Resident, the patients had been removed to the capital, where they were better housed and where they received medical treatment. Mr. Richards said he further interested himself on behalf of the lepers, for whose benefit he had established a properly-walled-in asylum with accommodation for twelve males, and, as a result, he had already, out of the inmates, baptized four of them, one of the first of the converts being a poor native, whose ... of support was defrayed by a lady ... in England. The reverend gentleman regretted that there were so many lepers in all parts of the country, and that they were allowed to sell food without restraint, and said that he trusted that, as he had laid the foundation-stone of the work in Travancore, much good would come of it. He had heard people say that too much had been spent on lepers, but, apart from the question of sympathy, there was the consideration that by the help afforded to the poor people, the natives would be able to see that the Christian religion was one that looked after their bodily and spiritual welfare.

Dr. J. L. Phillips, of Ahmednagar, hoped that the ... report of the Government Commission on Leprosy, when published, would be read by every missionary, and especially medical missionaries, who saw the people as they were, and not as the villages were seen by Collectors and other Government officials on tour, when everything repulsive was kept out of sight. Having alluded to several leper asylums which he had seen in different parts of the country, he said he was glad to see that at last something was being done for the unfortunate lepers, whose disease, so far as he knew as a medical man, had only been cured by the touch of the Lord Jesus Christ. Alluding to the treatment he (the speaker) had prescribed for an old educated native at Midnapore, he said that they, as missionaries, were thinking more and more of their poor lepers and other afflicted persons whose sufferings it was their duty, as God's disciples, to alleviate.

The Rev. W. R. Winston, of the Mandalay Wesleyan Mission, spoke regarding the prevalence of leprosy in Mandalay and Burmah generally, and said that the work was one he was glad to say was well supported by the public, both Christians and non-Christians. He, finding disease so prevalent in Mandalay, had communicated with the Commissioner, who had subscribed to the building of an asylum and had offered to give the land required free by a subscription list that had been circulated throughout Burmah, and had received liberal contributions, and having written to the Prince of Wales, as president of the lepers' fund, he had received from him £80. An asylum had consequently been established in Mandalay, where there were now sixty inmates, one of the inmates being in such a bad state that she had to be kept separate from the others, as she had lost part of all her limbs and could only go about on her elbows and knees. There was at least one leper in every village of Burmah and therefore he hoped that asylums would spring up all over the country.

The Chairman said that in the part of the country from which he came he should like to see an asylum established, but there seemed to be a belief in the native mind that natives would not come to such institutions, in regard to which he (the Chairman) should like to hear the experiences or suggestions of the gentlemen present.

The Rev. Mr. Wade, of Umritsur, in giving details of a large Government asylum near that city, which, he said, contained 192 lepers, pointed out that Government did not prevent missionaries from visiting such places, and therefore the reverend gentleman thought that the way to get over the difficulty mentioned by the Chairman was for them to go to the lepers and not wait for the natives to come to them.

The Rev. Mr MacMahon, in speaking of the prevalence of leprosy in Nepaul, said he thought that the members of the Conference should ask Government to pass an Act to separate lepers from other members of the community.

The Chairman, in closing the debate, said he hoped that all those present would, on returning to their districts, endeavour to establish asylums for lepers, and he would ask the meeting to authorise him to request Dr. Phillips to inform the Executive Committee that it was the desire of the meeting that some resolution should be sent to Government asking the latter to do something to segregate the lepers, the value of such separation being well known to every medical missionary.

The meeting having cordially approved the proposal, the proceedings terminated.

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The Conference resumed its sittings at the Wilson College, Chowpatty, at ten o'clock yesterday. There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen and of missionaries representing the various districts in India. The Rev. W. Beatty, Surat, presided in the large hall. The subject chosen for discussion at this morning's sessions was "The Native Church in India—its Organization and Self-Support."

Mr. K. C. Banerjee, of Calcutta, in opening the discussion, said the Native Church meant one, united and native. Manifestly neither the Church of England nor the Church of Scotland can be the Church of India. The first essential for one typical organization is unity—a unity such as that for which our Lord thrice prayed, a unity in the fundamental truths of Christian belief, but not necessarily in the methods of administration or nomenclature. The second essential which is quite indispensable is organization. But along what lines? What one of the many foreign forms is fittest to survive? But even then it would not be adapted for the Native Church in its entirety. Given the fundamental truths of Christianity, upon that let the Native Christians rear for themselves, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, such a superstructure of organization as is best suited to their needs. Faith is needed for this, faith in God and men, and charity on the part of the various missions and missionaries. The basis of union should be such that a united front could be presented to infidelity, and, therefore, no divisive accentuation of individual points should be tolerated. The Apostle's Creed and the appointment of committees for Christian ordinances and missionary effort, these would suffice for a starting point. In the matter of self-support the danger is in that of considering it from the standpoint of rupees only, or, again of expecting the Native Church to attain at a bound that which has come to the foreign churches after centuries of struggle. The Church of India should not only support but furnish its own clergy, or else it is a self-support of only a limited nature. If the Native Church is not yet able to advance men individually fitted for its necessary ordinances, let it divide these up among several individuals till it can. Meanwhile, let the Foreign Churches be patient and charitable, not laying burdens on the Native Church which, in the cause of unity, they cannot themselves bear; and leave it to the guidance of the Divine Spirit in its task.

The Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, of Madanapalle, Madras, said the importance of the right organization of the Native Church cannot be overestimated. The preliminary work has been done. The Bible has been translated, the seed has been scattered broadcast, now for the harvesting. Sneering indifference has given way to sharp and malicious opposition, often copying the methods but not the animus of the missionaries. The campaign has begun, the battle is on, and the need is not for a defensive organization, but for an aggressive, or sweeping one. The day for foreign labor is past, the time has arrived for native talent to come to the front. There are native-born Pauls, Timothys, Luthers, Calvins, Wickliffs, Whitfields, Wesleys, and Moodys. If they have not yet given signal display of their genius let us not stand in the way of the Holy Spirit's selecting them for Himself to act as leaders in the onward movement. God has chosen such leaders for Himself in the history of the nations, yes, in the history of His Own Kingdom; why shall He not again?—We with our best efforts have not entirely succeeded as we could wish; the Joshuas yet to lead on to victory may yet spring from the people of the land. The Native Church should be so organized as to develop its talents, train its powers, and stir its enthusiasm. Its members should be braced up by great responsibilities. To this end there must be a perfect understanding, full confidence and freedom from jealousy. Especially is this pertinent to the control and expenditure of funds. It is but natural that the foreign donors should prefer their representatives here to have the care of the bestowal of their gifts. Then let the Native Church exercise a similar care for all funds raised by its solicitations here. For this a Dual Organization is advantageous, composed, as in the case of the Arcot Mission of a Trustee Board, so to speak, of the missionaries, this is temporary; and the Ecclesiastical and Benevolent Organizations of the Native Church, this to be permanent. The Ecclesiastical Organization is Presbyterian in form with Consistory Classes, Synod, and General Assembly, and their appropriate functions. Within the Church the Y. P. S. C. E., Y. M., and Y. W. C. A. and the Sunday School all finding their work. Among the Benevolent Organizations are the Pastors' Aid Society, Brothers' Society, and a Widows' Aid Society. Under this form the Arcot Mission, with its nine American and nine Native ministers and twenty-three Organized Churches, has worked together in perfect harmony on a basis of perfect equality. This example of a Presbyterian Mission can be easily adapted to other polities. Let the Native Church itself become Missionary with its face towards the future and with the hope and confidence of ultimate and complete triumph. Our work is now only tentative and in divers forms, but this is necessary to the working out of a permanent enduring Church for the Orientals.

The Rev. R. Tebb, of Colombo, in his paper, said that in carrying out the work, care should be taken not to pauperise the people or to raise false ideas of secular advantages to be derived, thereby rendering independence difficult. The work required a good deal of wisdom to be exercised, every person being made to show in the furtherance of what was to be done. The necessity of self-support, he thought, was everywhere admitted, but it was unnecessary to state the means by which the funds were to be raised, as it was in the system of organisation that they would have to look for success.

The meeting, after the above three papers, was addressed by several speakers.

The Rev. F. Hahn, of Lohardagga, Chota Nagpur, was the first speaker, who confined his address to self-support in the Native Church, representing principally the methods used by his mission among the Coles. He dwelt upon the necessity of spiritual life to preach and to teach, and laid much stress upon the necessity of the Holy Ghost pouring His spirit upon the work. If the native ministry were wholly supported by the people whom they serve, it would show the best results. Some of them followed the plough in the day and preached at night.

The Rev. T. S. Johnson, of Jabalpur, confined his remarks, mostly to the Church, not so much in order to evolve an organization out of many, but to adopt each organization to its surroundings for the greatest benefit to the Native Church. It was not necessary nor desirable to secure but one organization in this or other lands to attain the best results for the world. But all those having some doctrine should be united into one organization, and it should be their object to evolve out of the surroundings and creeds such an organization as would best glorify God. All missionaries should be freely transferred from the Home Church, and become fully identified with the Native Church as a part of it on common ground with the native members. The native worker must be allowed to fully share in all the responsibilities and benefits including financial relations and responsibilities; and to have him in our councils with equal power with the missionaries. They should work towards a condition of things in self-support that could be perpetuated by the people. Individual circumstances should govern each case.

Mr. Joi Govind Shume, of the Calcutta Christian Samaj, said he believed in one church organization. If they could meet in such a meeting as this and in other ... services, and if what they ... Sunday, why could they not do so always?

The Rev. P. Ireland Jones, Church Missionary Society, Calcutta, said there were three great questions connected with their work in India:—1, Self-support to the church; 2, pastoral care of the native church; and, 3, that consecrated natives should become pastors. Some churches were calling for all help from home and were drifting down to the lowest work. The policy of the C. M. S. commended itself to the speaker's judgment. The Society's Mission Church in Ceylon was free of all help from England. He had read with much pleasure Mr. Banerjea's paper, but he did not agree with him. ... by establishing another? He felt that they had spiritual unity, and by and bye, they should have corporate unity, thank God.

The Rev. Samuel Baker, Society of Friends, Hosangabad, remarked that Mr. Jones and Dr. Johnson had said a great deal of what was in his own mind on the subject. It would, he thought, be found an utter impossibility to blend the two together in one common Church. The object of the Native Church seemed to be to unite themselves and to turn out the Europeans altogether.

The Rev J. A. Graham, Church of Scotland, Darjeeling, believed that from the time a Native Church was raised, there should be a foreign mission board to guide it.

The Rev. D. G. Maller, native pastor, Free Church Mission, Poona, remarked that denominational differences had broken up the Native Church into batches.

The Rev. J. Lazarus, Danish Missionary Society, Madras, observed that one church for all India had been his early dream, but now he saw it was not a possibility. But he thought what was needed rather was to have the Church as it is filled with the spirit of God, and he believed that self-support should be brought forth with spiritual sweetness like the bee bringing forth sweetness from the flower with music, in a gentle, painless, and agreeable way.

Dr. J. L. Phillips, the secretary to the Conference, said that at present they were not quite ready for church unity, as the churches were not fully able to trust each other in everything, nor had they taught their children so. But may the time soon come when the past would be forgotten, and the Church would be one in India.

The Rev. J. G. Hawker, L. M. S., Belgaum, said this meeting was a proof that they were united in Christ, one in heart and one in Christ, and would go forth to co-operate with one another. If they tried another experiment, they might only widen a breach if one existed. Their native pastors should be educated men, who could read English literature, so that they would be the proper men to be help-meets to one another. The present method of getting money from Native Christians was rather exacting—they called it "taxes." They must try another method by training Native Christians to get employment in officers during the day and get salaries, and they would thereby be the better able to pay them. The speaker did think that the pressing for money was a little painful. The Native Church should be encouraged rather than forced to self-support, not by systems of taxation, but by donations freely given.

The Rev. Mr. Rouse, English Baptist Mission, Calcutta, said that for twenty years he had looked forward to some form of one Church for India, but did not see it wholly possible. But he thought the divisions should be on native lines instead of English lines. He wished there were one great body for the Native Church, and converts were handed over to it by the missionaries.

The Rev. J. McLawrie, Baptist Mission, Bangalore, said the Church that was not based on unity of doctrine would be no good if they could get it. The only thing they could desire now was only unity of fellowship and comity. There should be voluntary support. The help from home was detrimental to self-support. The speaker felt they were working on a wrong basis.

The Rev. John Shilliday, of the Irish Mission, Gujerat, observed that they should first get a church, and let all else follow. They should have native pastors over congregations not supported by foreign money. It was better not to have a pastor until they had support. But all self-support should be voluntary, and there should be no taxing; and they should be made to see that it was a privilege to give.

Bishop Thoburn, of Calcutta, remarked as to self-support that they were working at the wrong end. The real problem was what to do with the numbers that came.

The Rev. A. G. Diez, Basel Mission, Western India, remarked that they were all one in Christ, and yet their diversity was a blessing. He advocated waiting, and he held that such unity as was designed by God would come.

The Rev. J. Small, Free Church Mission, Poona, said they must not forget that Scripture taught them "all flesh is one blood"; but he thought they were working in the wrong direction to accomplish the object.

The Rev. J. Wilkie, Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Indore, Central Provinces, advised congregations not to have a pastor until they could support one. But that was not practicable. In his own district, the people give at least a tenth part voluntarily every month by the envelope system.

Mr. K. C. Banerjee having replied, the Rev. Mr. Lazarus, in response to an invitation from the audience, stated some methods of self-support.

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, referring to some points in his paper, remarked in his reply that to pull on the conquering car of salvation, they should encourage and not discourage all Indian leadership. Let them make prominent the things that were alike and drop those that were discordant; and they would march on to the victory that God would give them.

The Rev. Mr. Tebb, in closing the discussion, said they must not seek to establish any *ism*, but one great Church of Jesus Christ.

At the time for luncheon, the chairman stated there were seventeen more gentlemen who intended to address the meeting, but for whom, unfortunately, there was no time.

ROMANISM, OR THE INFLUENCE OF THE JESUIT MOVEMENT ON PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The Rev. C. A. E. Diez read a paper on the above subject. In the course of it he said:—Circumstances force me to begin this short paper with a wail. We have to deal with a strong case. The order of the Jesuits, or he "Society of Jesus," under the flag of strengthening the spiritual life of the Romish Church, the chief aim of this order is to raise suspicion against so-called heresy, to destroy every vestige of it by power or cunning, and to bring back again by hook and crook under the sway of the Pope all who either will not acknowledge Rome's supremacy, or who have thrown off the yoke of Romanism and are their descendants. All these go in the Romish Church by the hateful name of heretics. That the destruction of the Churches and Missions, mildly expressed, the conversion of the so-called schismatics, may they belong to whatever branch of the Christian Church, especially that of the various Reformed and Lutheran Churches, is the chief aim of this order, is boldly and unflinchingly denied with the hidden intention of keeping the world, and especially silly Protestants, in the dark concerning their intentions, so as to enable their pouncing the easier and surer on their unsuspecting victims. The R. C. Sisters of Charity do no doubt much good and commendable work in hospital and private houses. But they have their wire-pullers; for devoted, self-sacrificing Evangelical deaconesses are deliberately cried down by maligning them to the better extolling nuns beyond their deserts. Scandalous was of late the *unmerciful* behaviour of these so called "sisters of mercy" in the hospitals at Metz, Potsdam, Teschen, and other places, who, in order to proselytize the Evangelical sick denied them the assistance of their Pastor, and shamefully neglected the consistent, whereas they promised better attendance and other advantages to apostates. Especially in India the Jesuits know to ingratiate themselves with sick Protestants by medical advice and otherwise, to pull them over. There are R. C. medical men in charge of Government Hospitals who encourage the visits of Jesuits and their alumni to proselytize dying Protestant Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians, and to gain over heathens in peril of death. When they yield, a pompous burial awaits them, calculated to encourage unprincipled men to back-sliding. The Evangelical Church loses yearly a good number, whereas the R. C. Church gains only numbers and dead weight. What is incumbent on Evangelical Christians, especially Missionary Societies and Missionaries, in order to meet this emergency? As we live in the last days, and as the times are perilous half measures will not avail; we must therefore enquire how efficient remedies can be secured. In offering the following remarks we are aware, that in pointing out scriptural correctives, we only record what has been tried and stood the test of centuries, and are conscious that children of God however advanced in their spiritual life and faithful in the discharge of their duty, do not consider it below their dignity to listen to a few suggestions and brotherly exhortations.

A lengthy discussion took place, the general tone of which was that the Jesuit movement was antagonistic to the Protestant Mission, and that it was not calculated to spread in a desirable manner the knowledge of Christ in India. One gentleman characterised the Jesuit Missionaries as emissaries of the Devil. The converts made were as a rule addicted to drink and by no means Christians. The Rev. M. H. Clark, Amritsar, said St. Francis Xavier had been referred to a great deal; he did not wish to say much about him, he gave him the credit of being earnest, but so was the Devil himself. He deliberately charged Jesuits with the teaching evil. In any age, country, or under any circumstances there was no help in Romanism for mankind. He had been taken to task for calling Jesuits heathens. Well, he would apologise to heathenism for what he had done for Jesuitism was the worst of the two, for whilst it had all the evils of heathenism it degraded the name of Christ. Mr. H. Varley, Evangelist, the Rev. Mr. Rouse, the Rev. Mr. Gladwin, the Rev. Mr. Manockjee Mody, the Rev. A. W. Prautch and the Rev. F. Hahm also took part in the discussion.

A paper was also read on "The religious training of the young."

The Conference adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A largely-attended temperance meeting was held in the Framji Cowasji Institute last night, under the presidency of the Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, D. D., of Lahore. The speakers were Miss Ackemaun, the Rev. J. H. Bateson, Simla, and the Rev. A. Parker, Benares.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SEEDS.

THE following is a preliminary memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops in the Bombay Presidency for the season, 1892-93. (Estimates generally up to 5th December.):—

Linseed:—Gujarat.—Area considerably below last year. Condition good. Deccan.—Area smaller than last year, due to sowing of kharif crops on rabi lands and to heavy rain at sowing time. Decrease general, except in Khandesh, were linseed sown in place of wheat. In North, condition good; in South, crop damaged by late rain. Karnatak.—Area smaller than last year for reasons given under Deccan. Condition good to middling. Insects reported from Dharwar.

Rapeseed.—In British districts, rapeseed confined to Sind, where large increase over last year is expected owing to high inundation. Condition fair to good. Among Native States, Baroda, principal rapeseed growing State, has larger area with fair crop. In other Gujarat States considerable increase is expected ... favourable season.

BOMBAY W...

The following preliminary me... Wheat Crop in the Bombay Presidency on the season of 1892-93 is also published and deals with the estimates generally up to 5th December:—

Sowing still continuing and hence information incomplete. Gujarat.—Area 355,700 acres. Increase 33 per cent. over average, due to substitution of wheat for cotton, rotted by excessive moisture, ... favouring extended wheat cultivation. Sowings incomplete, condition fair to good. Gujarat States.—Area 291,600 acres, but information incomplete. Increase, due to favourable sowing rains is general except in Cutch and Cambay. Condition fair to good. Deccan.—Area 756,000 acres, or 19 per cent. below average. Decrease mainly in Nasik and Ahmednagar, due to wheat lands being sown with kharif crops, encouraged by favourable sowing rain and last year's scarcity. Decrease in parts due to want of break for sowing. October heavy rain damaged early sown crop, particularly in South Deccan. Condition fair to good. Deccan States with 20,000 acres have middling crop owing to excessive rain. Late sowings still in progress but area not likely to reach full extent. Karnatak.—Area 278,500 acres, or 37 per cent. below average. Decrease general and attributed to same causes as in Deccan. Condition same as in South Deccan. Karnatak States.—Area 80,500 acres with good to middling crop. Sind.—Area 496,900 acres, or 68 per cent. over average. Increase, chiefly in Shikarpur, due to favourable season. In Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier last year's bad crop discouraged full sowings. Sowings in progress and condition good. Khairpur has 30,700 acres with a promising crop.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 30 | 1 | 11 p.m. | ... | 30 |
| Suez | 30 | 2 | 50 p.m. | ... | 5 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 30th Dec., 1892

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 51 | ... | 5 |
| ,, Kurrachee | ... | 44 | ... | 1 |
| ,, Madras | ... | 17 | ... | 1 |

MR. BAXTER and his disciples are apparently still at one in their conviction that the millennium is fast approaching; but there seems to be considerable difference among them as regards the date. Mr. A. Pearson, of Gateshead, would like to know whether this bold interpreter of Scripture prophecy is quite sure that the word "Napoleon" answers to "the mark of the Beast—the mysterious 666." Much depends upon that; but perhaps Mr. Baxter will feel no difficulty about declaring himself "quite sure." Mr. A. M. Davies, of Morpeth—to cite another example—is inclined to think that in his earnest anxiety to alarm the consciences of the careless regarding the period of the end of the Christian dispensation, Mr. Baxter has ante-dated the "inevitable conclusion" by more than thirty or forty years. The years 1913, 1921, and 1932 are suggested; but Mr. Davies does not see how these dates can allow a sufficient period for "the age of iron and aluminium," which, it appears to be agreed, will immediately precede the final event. There is a big war or two also to come. Moreover, there is a another interpreter in the field in the person of a Mr. Elliott, who, as his doubting disciple observes, "pronounces for a considerably later date than Mr. Baxter."

IT is somewhat remarkable, observes a contemporary, to find that in so far as the Census returns throw any light upon the subject, the aboriginal languages are fully holding their own among the forest tribes of the Central Provinces. In the British districts, for which alone the return was made in 1881 about 960,000 persons were recorded as speaking Gondi. The total has now risen to 1,205,000 or an increase of 4·4 per cent. Similarly, the Korku speaking tribes are returned at nearly 71,000, as against 65,000 in 1881, an increase of about 8 per cent. Over half the Gond tribes still adhere to their primitive mother-tongue.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s City of Wakefield, 1,937 tons, Captain R Townsend, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s s Mab, 1,846 tons, Captain W Rasmussin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,557 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Megna, 753 tons, Captain E R Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (10th December) via Karachi, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Calcutta via coast ports, with a cargo, Mr G Brunton as cabin and one deck passengers.

THE s s St Fillans, 1,937 tons, Capt E Fitz Gerald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (2nd December), with a cargo of 3,527 tons coal and 105 tons coke. The vessel is consigned Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothdell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kathiawar coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Abdool Mussin bin Faet, Mr Abdulla Salleman, and two others, Mr Mohomed Hajee and 110 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Lombardy | 1750 | Cole | A | P & O Co |
| ,, Volturno | 1533 | Johnson | B | F Muir & Co |
| ,, Kt. Commander | 2731 | Thomas | D | K Nixon & Co |
| ,, Kt. of St. John | 2245 | Billett | F | K Nixon & Co. |
| ,, Avoca | 1437 | Nacoda | G | Allana Munjee |
| ,, Rheinfels | 1773 | Weber | K | Glade & Co |
| ,, Pekin | 2133 | Street | M | P & O S N Co |
| ,, City of Wakefield | 1937 | Townsend | N | K Nixon & Co |
| ,, Carlo R | 1799 | Cremonini | Q | J Mackintosh & Co |
| HARBOUR WALL. | | | | |
| S.S. Kaveri | | Nacoda | | Shepherd & Co. |
| ,, Ponani | | | | do. |

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 41·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | No. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Arabia | 2314 | Hillcoat | 2 | W & A Graham & Co |
| ,, D. Balduino | 3044 | Cruciani | 3 | F Bozoni |
| ,, Peshawar | 3993 | Jepson | 4 | P & O Co |
| ,, Megna | 733 | Robinson | 6 | M Mackenzie & Co |
| ,, Imperatrix | ... | Egger | 7 | A L S N Co |
| ,, Galatea | 730 | Mitis | 8 | A L S N Co |
| ,, Niagara | 1987 | McConochie | 9 | K Nixon & Co |
| ,, Kt. Templer | 2701 | Pain | 10 | K Nixon & Co |
| ,, Kirby Hall | 1688 | Phillips | 11 | E Bates & Co |
| ,, Idar | 2395 | Hughes | 12 | E Bates & Co |
| ,, Aston Hall | 2254 | McFee | 14 | E Bates & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Megna (s) | Robinson | Mauritius, Dec. 10. |
| | St. Fillans (s) | FitzGerald | Cardiff, Dec. 2. |
| | Mab (s) | Rasmussin | Cardiff, Nov. 30. |

DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Malta (s) | Nash | Calcutta, &c. |
| | City of Wakefield (s) | Townsend | Marseilles. |

The steamer Pemba, Captain Rothwell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Galatea, for Trieste, &c.
,, Waverly, for Calcutta and Coast Ports.
,, Nowshera, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Simla, for Persian Gulf via K Coast and Karachi.
,, Sirdhana, for Rangoon, &c.
,, Hazara, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
24 Catherine Apcar s. ... Hongkong, Dec. 8.
City of Bombay ... John Marr ... Glasgow, Dec. 10.
Scharhochoorger ... Erich Groot ... Hamburgh, Oct. 23.
26 Woosung bq ... Rubarth ... Port Louis, Oct. 31.

DEPARTURES.

December 24.—Steamers Clan Matheson and Time; and a ship (numbers indistinguishable).
December 25.—Steamers Harrow, Kut Sang and Lindula.
December 26.—Steamers Novasa and Mombassa; and ship Sierra Blanca.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
24 Nadir s ......... North-East.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Kt Templar s—50 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 290 tons bone meal Alex Mackenzie; 40 cwts gum, V Madhowjee.
Arabia s—702 cwts wheat, T Ludha.

FOR LONDON.
Elwick s—18 bales skins, Thos H Moore & Co; 69 cwts indigo, Ghella Callianjee; 6 cases peacock feathers, E Muncherjee Joshi & Co; 97 cwts gum, K M Jaitha; 5 cases bristles, Glade & Co; 27 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 3 bales skins, D Mowjee; 11 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes & Co. ...—1 box gold and silver coins (Rs 27,275), Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs 139,639), National ... The Compt... bars (Rs 76,609) and gold coins (Rs 3,400), ... compte de Paris.
Bhalsfala s—650 cwts myrobolans ... cotton, A. Blasbeck and Co; 205 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Kt Commander s—1,550 cwts myrabalions, Volkart Brothers; 9,405 cwts ... A Blasbeck and Co.

FOR HULL.
Volturno s—1,030 cwts wheats, Sanday and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, A Ally Mahomed and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Niagara s—1,875 cwts maize, A Alli Mahomed and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Carlo R s—999 cwts poppy-seed and 3399 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Kt Templar s—200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 15 cases bristle Glade and Co; 106 bales cotton, Durst Hodi and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Idar s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Arabia s—75 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand.

FOR GENOA.
D. Balduino s—500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 105 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 2,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Idar s—250 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—385 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blasbeck and Co.
Galatea s—165 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.
Imperatrix s—1,300 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.
Galatea s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.
D. Balduino s—8,905 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MESSINA.
D. Balduino s—2,003 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA
D Balduino s—1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Lombardy s—27 cwts shackles and fishmaws, A. Baboola; 240 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 3?6 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 73 cases opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Lombardy s—52 bales twist, S Motilal.

FOR KOBE.
Lombardy s—732 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 588 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Lombardy s—60 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 99 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 29th December, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·935 |
| Temperature of the Air | 77·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 71·8 |
| Dew Point | 69·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·751 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | [illegible] |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at ...) | [illegible] |
| Minimum do (read at ...) | [illegible] |
| General Directions of Wind* | ESE, WNW, W, WNW, NW, NE. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | 140 |

*From midnight to midnight.

THE Ootacamund Military authorities recently forwarded for the consideration of Government an application from the Officer commanding the 31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion,) Madras Infantry, for a loan of Rs. 5,000 to enable that Corps so start an Officers' Mess. Although the Controller of Military Accounts, to whom the question was referred, stated that he knew of no order authorising such a loan to a Native Regiment, Sir James Dormer considered the request a reasonable one and saw no reason why it should not be acceded to, the more especially as the Mess Funds received from the late 31st Trichinopoly Light Infantry amounted only to Rs. 255. We now hear that Government has sanctioned an advance of only Rs. 1,000, the whole amount being recovered in ten monthly instalments by the stoppage of the authorised Mess allowance of Rs. 100.

KHORASSAN, which readers of Moore's "Lallah Rookh"—if any such remain—will remember as the home of "The Veiled Prophet," is also, as our Consul-General in Meshed reminds us, the seat of the great Persian carpet industry. These articles are manufactured by the native weavers, more especially in and about the cities of Meshed, Birjand, and Turshiz, and are all of the kind known as piled. The carpets of certain localities have, it is stated, always some distinction or superiority over those of other places, and the carpet industry is in a more flourishing condition in some localities than in others. They are woven all over Khorassan—not only in the towns and villages, but also in the tents of the nomad tribes—a large proportion are made for the use of the people themselves and not for trade. For some ten years past traders have been in the habit of giving instructions to weavers on the subject of carpets to be exported to foreign countries, and these carpets are said to fetch better prices. In Kain the authorities and leading men are personally fond of carpets, and as they themselves give instructions to the weavers, a class is turned out which is regarded as superior to the Meshed manufacture. All the different classes are made in varying sizes, from 5 feet by 2½ feet up to 6 2-3 feet by 3 1-3 feet. A good quality of carpets measuring 10 feet by 3 1-3 feet, and even smaller, is woven by the nomads, and especially by the Baluchis. It is interesting to know that all indigenous dyes used in the manufacture are obtained from vegetables. Aniline dyes imported from Europe were used formerly in Meshed, but were discontinued when it was found that the carpets containing them did not sell well.

## LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

... CRAWFORD.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is not the only contemporary novelist who edited an Anglo-Indian newspaper. Mr. Marion Crawford edited, for a short while, the "Herald," in Allahabad. Mr. Kipling, as he shows in this month's "Idler," rather enjoyed his journalistic work; he was happy in it, got some fun out of it. But poor Marion Crawford had a bad time of it. Perhaps one reason may have been that the proprietors of Mr. Kipling's paper were English, and that Mr. Marion Crawford's was a native. Mr. Crawford and his Hindoo proprietor did not "cotton together," as the Americans say. This Hindoo gentleman was a pleader in the High Court of Allahabad. He was a scholar, in the Oriental meaning and scope of the word, and he had heaps of money, most of it made by his lawyer's practice among the most litigious race in the world. His object in starting the "Herald" was to push his way to the Judicial Bench.

POETASTERS.

Among the multitude of poetasters it is something to come across a poet—one, too, for whom no claque from pit and gallery deafens your ears. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's "Esther, Love Lyrics and Natalia's Resurrection" (Kegan Paul), a considerable volume of 217 pages—too considerable to be disposed of adequately in a brief notice—contains a greater proportion of the true wine of Helicon than we shall find diluted among say, any average ten flagons of minor verse that the merchants send us with the compliments of the growers. The flavour is not altogether sweet; the juice of bitter aloes has found its way into Mr. Blunt's wine-press. It would be easy, too, to point to faults of manufacture—form not very well regarded, patches of commonplace, verses trailing off into doggerel. There is no poet, with any fair amount of "baggage," from Chaucer to Browning, for whom this could not be done. But beneath Mr. Blunt's verse the good and the bad, though he is neither a Chaucer nor a Browning, sounds the undertone of genuine lyric passion, and behind it you feel there is a Man: a Man, and not a Tomlinson (we are grateful to Mr. Kipling—whom we do not always love—for giving us this word)—one who has "warmed both hands before the fire of life," who has red blood beating in his veins, and a soul within him. How much this means for difference, only those who are familiar with the works of Tomlinson can appreciate.

Mr. Blunt's soul is a somewhat stricken one, and he is overburdened with the smarting weltschmertz of the age. But it may be even this which gives to this book, chiefly of "love's tragedies," the troubling charm which we venture to think many men will feel in reading it—its capacity to awake again forgotten pains as if with some sharp perfume, familiar as if coming from the past, and yet strange, which infuses old sentiments with something before unfelt. "Esther," which he calls "A Young Man's Tragedy," has not the strength of passion of "The Love Sonnets of Proteus" but it has more freshness and naive grace, a Manon Lescaut like freshness and grace. A somewhat Byronic melancholy runs through most of the "Love Lyrics," and a melancholy not Byronic for loves and friends who (to quote one of his fine expressions) are

Gone with the dust on the sandals
Which cling to the feet of the years.

Many, too, like "On the Way to Church," are touched with what one may call a remorseful beauty of suggestion. The note of most that is in this book is struck by its dedication: "To the hand that has forgotten, the ears that cannot hear, and the lips that shall speak of love no more for ever" which, though a sad note, has yet no kinship with the unmasculine wail of the troubadour for his "roses n ortes."

JOSEF CLAUS.

The new baritone, Josef Claus, who has already won his way to public favor on the concert platform, is a Bohemian in the literal sense, and comes from a very musical family. In boyhood he was the fortunate possessor of a pure and beautiful mezzo-soprano, and sang with a fervor and intensity rare at that early age. He appeared at concerts in his native country, and toured the United States and Havana as a youthful prodigy. Serious study was commenced at nineteen, when he entered the Vienna Imperial Conservatoire as a pupil of the great teacher of singing, Rokitanski. Fired with desire to appear in opera, he subsequently went to Italy and studied for two years with the famous Lamperti before making his debut in "I Promessi Sposi," his success in which secured him engagements at Rome, Vienna, Genoa, and other cities. His repertoire includes over twenty operas, but his best parts are Valentine in "Faust," Antonio in Donizetti's "Linda," Alfonso in "La Favorita," and Verdi's great roles for baritone. Like most artists, he was anxious to visit England, and accordingly came over last season. It is to be hoped that his splendid voice may be heard in opera before he leaves us.

"ROBBERY UNDER ARMS."

"Rolf Boldrewood" and "Max O'Rell" recently spent three delightful days together in the pleasant Australian town Albury, where the former dispenses justice in his non-literary character of Mr. T. A. Browne, police magistrate. "Rolf" informed his guest that nobody was more surprised than himself at the remarkable and instantaneous success of "Robbery Under Arms," with the English reading public. It was, he said, the result of a commission he received at short notice from a Sydney weekly, and in its composition he made the pen travel over the paper as fast as he possibly could. He is still doubtful whether the book really attained a bona-fide success in England, and is disposed to think that the fact of its having somehow attracted the fancy and the good opinion of Mr. Gladstone was the cause of the sudden celebrity it achieved. ... he is disposed to rank it below his ... Dream" and "A Colonial Reformer," ... put his best and most careful work ... "The Squatter's Dream," which ori... in London as far back as 1879, wa... success. In reply to a question fr... said that he did not think he ... he thought he had pr... were worthless ... of his Austr...

IBSEN A... to the p...

Ibsen's new drama ... international popula... wright is strikingly ... latest work is to ap... the capital cities ... tiania, Stockholm, ... and St. Petersburg ... tions of it are also ... other living auth... cosmopolitanism, ... not very grateful ... interviewer, acc... cerely hopes that ... a request which ... them—namely, th... upon his new pla... explain its conte... to be known be... satirical, as some... it is simply psych... Norwegian capit... named after the c... the author refuse...

Mr. Raymond B... the "Novel Review, ... starting his clerical ... turn to England he ... vocation, and resigned ... In the period of idleness ... the opportunity of interv... the novelist, presented itself. Mr. ... it eagerly, and the "Pall Mall Gazet... the result. Since that time—three years ago ... ists of every degree have been laid under ... tion for the breezy and well-informed inte... writes from time to time. Mark Twai... Howell, Frank Stockton, Robert Barr, ... Grant Allen, Froude, Walter Besant, a... Russell Lowell are amongst the many me... Mr. Blathwayt has made "copy."

WAGNERIAN MYSTERIES.

The new Wagner school at Bayreuth h... with twenty-two pupils, who are being ins... the Wagnerian Mysteries by Herr Kneis... celebrated prima donna Marianne Brandt, ... of the students will eventually form the ... the company at the Bayreuth operatic peri...

PADEREWSKI.

M. Paderewski, who will dash his br... Brighton to-morrow, has been travelling a... land in a special saloon car supplied with ... tive Erard piano. The great pianist, like ... finds it necessary to practise many hours ... thus he usefully employs the time on the ... As at present arranged he will sail for New ... the Teutonic from Liverpool on Wednes... recital on Tuesday, we learn, resulted in a ... just under 1,000l. Except as to two or three ... every seat in St. James's Hall was dispos... saving as to twenty places reserved for ... every ticket had been bought and paid for ... profit must therefore have been nearly 900l.

AN OLD DEGREE.

The old and practically obsolete degree ... of Music is, we learn, about to be revived ... versity of Cambridge, and with it a m... reform is to be instituted. Hitherto the ... Mus. Doc., save to those granted honoris ... been obtainable only by the holders of the ... degree, who have had to pass a stringent examination, and moreover to write as an "exercise" a sacred or secular cantata for orchestra, soloists, and chorus, containing real eight-part harmony and good eight-part fugal counterpoint. As original music, the "exercise" is very often worthless, the test in double choral and double fugue writing being merely a technical one. The "exercise" has rarely been heard again after its performance (now no longer obligatory) within the University walls and indeed the majority of our most eminent musicians hold the test in such light esteem in any but a technical sense, that they either possess the degree honoris causa or have not taken it at all. The Mus. Doc. degree is now, however, to be a special affair—originality in composition will be an important feature in the examination, or whatever other test is imposed, and, moreover, a tedious procedure will be dispensed with, it being proposed that the candidate may enter for Mus. Doc. after matriculation only. The degree of Master of Music, on the other hand, will be analogous to that of the old Mus. Doc., and the candidate must proceed to it, as usual, through the Mus. Bac. degree, to secure which, by the way, a three years' residence will be necessary. Women will be able to enter at the examinations for Bachelor and Master of Music, and to them certificates instead of degrees will be granted. Such are the outlines of the recommendations just made by the Special Board, and we learn there is every reason to believe they will be adopted.

THE young Zemindar of Parla Kimedi, in the Ganjam District, who recently ... Government ... to be allowed ... Raja. His Zemindary ... Northern Circars. ... 764 square miles, and its ... per annum. The family ... direct descent from the Gajapatis ... Zemindar is looked up to by all ... of Ganjam as the ... The Zemin... ... in which he ... troubles created by ... estate was taken charge ... gradually fell into ... time in settling ... Government has ...

THE C... ... S ...

SPECIAL [illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

The [illegible] for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding [illegible] Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan).

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., 14, 18, Marine Street.

CHRISTMAS TREE and BRAN PIE, at PHILLIPS and Co. Byculla, will CONTINUE in OPERATION till NEW YEAR'S EVE. Great amusements for the young. All Toys at Reduced Prices.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LOVELY CEYLON, KANGRA, Neilgherry and other Indian Teas as Christmas Presents in elegant Duplex Tin Canisters.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TRY YOUR CHANCE.—Only 8 Annas a Pull. 8 Times the value in many a Pull. The Lucky "Bran Pie" is sure to afford great amusement to Pullers. View "Xmas Illustrated List."—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—A most Splendid Selection of Silver-Plated Ware of the Best and newest designs, most suitable for Birthday, New Year and Wedding Presents. Inspection Invited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toys.

MILK PUNCH, prepared from an Original Recipe for Cock Tails and Pick-me-ups. It has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best [illegible] India Market. Every lady should try [illegible] Per Bottle Re. 1-12; doz. Rs. 20. PEARSE and [illegible] Bombay.

MR. BHEDWAR'S STUDIO, Cumballa Hill, being SPECIALLY ENGAGED, will remain CLOSED on SUNDAY, the 1st January, 1893.

MR. KAVASJI HIRJIBHAI MALEGAMWALA, Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Hirji M. and Sons, Cannanore, says:—My daughter is still using Motiwala's Pulmonic Powder, and has not had any attack of Asthma since she commenced to use it.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Club Furniture, two Billiard Tables, &c., at 25, Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Phipson and Co. TO-DAY, at 3 P.M.

WANTED, a PORTUGUESE CLERK for Calcutta, starting pay Rs. 70 per month with board and lodging, must write a good hand. Apply to "125" care of this Paper.

SAILING BOAT, WANTED. Address stating PARTICULARS and PRICE to "X", care of this Office.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z." care of this Office.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—The next Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society will OPEN on FEBRUARY 8th, 1893.—COLIN CAMPBELL, Hony. Secy.

MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, (Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

"BUSCH and BARNEWITZ'S well-known first quality GERMAN PROVISIONS can now be obtained, Retail, from C. COLLONELLO and Co." Italian Stores, Meadow Street.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the [illegible] Hotel for a few days. I found the servants at[illegible] the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel [illegible] being close to the Docks and railway goods [illegible] the line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor [illegible] obliging; he made me feel at home; and I [illegible] glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to [illegible] THEOD. ROSENTINE.

[illegible]—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran [illegible] OPEN. It is the most [illegible] hotel on [illegible] and accommodation and home comforts pro[illegible] near the Station, RE[illegible] under excellent management.

[illegible] MAHABLESHWAR [illegible] Gentlemen and Ladies.

[illegible] MAHABLESHWAR.—[illegible] families, Single ladies and [illegible] Rooms. Visitors will [illegible] making final arrange[illegible]

[illegible] found and good, 5 [illegible] chests. Apply, MAN[illegible] N.-W. P.

[illegible]—Teakwood and [illegible] Furniture of English, [illegible]—Chuckla, No. 6, and

[illegible] Sizes; black, also [illegible] HAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

[illegible] of handsome BAY [illegible] Waler, aged, and 7 years, height [illegible] Apply to Stephens and Sons, Veteri[illegible] Bombay.

[illegible]CE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN VIEWS, at Rs. 7 per dozen and Rs. 4 per half-dozen, [illegible]VALIER DEL TUFO'S ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY [illegible] Forbes Street.

[illegible]NEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY [illegible]m DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. [illegible] is rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. [illegible] MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

[illegible]H CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING [illegible]AS of the celebrated Rinon Tea Co.'s Estates of [illegible]ties ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—[illegible]HAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; [illegible]ASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee [illegible]et, Fort.

[illegible] INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, [illegible] the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian [illegible] Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the [illegible] Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 annas [illegible] Map of India revised from official sources, to be [illegible] the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers [illegible]ailway Stations.

[illegible]YERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the [illegible]e is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE [illegible]R MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

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[illegible]FE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. [illegible] care of this Paper.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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[illegible]NAGLIA, Manufacturing [illegible] of French, English and [illegible]sweets and Chocolates fresh [illegible] every description.—83, Mea[illegible]

[illegible]ENT KINDS. [illegible] the "Bombay



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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
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Agents, Ram[illegible]ROW.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

WITH a week half devoted to holidays, and on the eve of others, there is little to chronicle in these columns. The present feeling is one of much quietude, not to say dulness; while the outlook for the new year is far from encouraging, clouded as it is by the position of Silver, and, consequently, of Exchange, and by the industrial struggles in the cotton-manufacturing districts of England. Transactions in our principal export staple have been upon a small scale, especially for shippers' account; but the market has been steady when not firm, and prices have continued to favour sellers. Seeds have been taken to a moderate extent at a partial advance in rates; but Wheat has been neglected to a great extent by exporters, and is unchanged in value. Since the Banks reopened after the Christmas holidays, Exchange has become firm, and we quote an advance of 3-32d. on last Friday's closing rates. A further drop of 9-16 per cent. has taken place in the price of 4 per cent. Government Paper. In Freights there is very little doing, and hardly any change in rates has taken place, the market being still dull for January-February shipment, and steady, but no higher, for March-May. There has been more doing in some descriptions of imported goods, and prices generally continue to harden in presence of advices from Manchester.

MONEY.—Following a material diminution in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance for several weeks running, due to the expansion in the trade demand for Money natural at the opening of the busy shipping season, and in view of the increased withdrawals, which take place at the close of the year, the Bank advanced its rates last week by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 4 per cent.; and the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday (which embraced one day less than usual, the Bank having been closed on Saturday for the Xmas holidays) showing a further falling off of 62½ lakhs—making the Balance 260½ lakhs—justified the step taken by the directors at the last board meeting. Heavy withdrawals, aggregating some 43½ lakhs, from Private Deposits, took place in the period under notice, while the addition both to Loans and Bills Discounted was markedly greater than in the week preceding, the total increase in trade requirements being represented in the present Return by about 56¼ lakhs, compared with 32¼ lakhs in the previous one. A sensible addition to Government Deposits at the head office was more than counter-balanced by a decrease at the branches. No further change in rates has been made this week, and the Banks' minimum remains at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks remained closed until Wednesday morning for the Xmas holidays, and, on re-opening, a quiet feeling prevailed, with Bank remittance at 1s. 2⅝ for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, at which there was little or no enquiry, and in three months' sight Credits our transaction was reported, at the opening, at 1s. 2 25-32d., but the rate soon became 1s. 2 13-16d. for December, though this was said to have been done to the 15th January and 1s. 2 27-32d. for February delivery, and, later, up to the 15th of that month. The amount of business passing both ways, however, was limited. Yesterday, the market opened firm at 1s. 2⅔d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, at which there was no enquiry, and the rate very soon became 1-32d. higher, all round, when only a little was done; and, in one direction, 1s. 2 11-16d. was accepted for ready Telegraphic. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 27-32d. was the ruling rate throughout the day, and a moderate amount of Bills were placed for December-January delivery, the market closing steady. This morning rates opened firm again at 1s. 2 11-16d. and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which, however, there was but little enquiry, and later on Telegraphic was accepted at the latter quotation. In three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of Bills were placed, for ready and January delivery, at 1s. 2⅞d. and 1s. 2 29-32d. for February; and thereafter the rate became 1s. 2 29-32d. for January-February, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for March, at which more business transpired, and the market closed for the New Year holidays very steady in tone at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank d/d | ........... | 1s. 2 23-32d. |
| Do. T/T | ........... | 1s. 2 23-32d. |
| Do. 3 ms | ........... | 1s. 2 25-32d. |
| Do. 4 do. | ........... | 1s. 2 2[illegible]-32d. |
| Do. 6 do. | ........... | 1s. 2 29-32d. |
| Credits 3 do. | ........... | 1s. 2 31-32d. |
| Documents 3 do. | ........... | 1s. 2 [illegible]-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. | ........... | 1s. 3 1-16d. |
| France 3 do. | ........... | 156[illegible]. |
| Do. 6 do. | ........... | 158. |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On the reopening of the market after the holidays, a decline of ½ per cent for Money and ½ for account from last Friday's closing rates was established, Fours having been [illegible] at 104 3-16 for cash and the early January settlement, and 103 15-16 for the February account, but buyers afterwards coming forward, rates left off 1-16 per cent. higher. 101, nominal, was quoted for 4½ per cents. Yesterday the market declined again materially, 103⅞ having been quoted for Fours for cash; 103 13-16 for next week's settlement; and 103 11-16 for the February account, and, at closing a further drop of 1-16 per cent. on these rates was quoted. There has not been much further movement to-day, and, after advancing a little, rates for Fours closed at 103⅞ for Money, and the settlement on the 5th proximo, and at 103 13-16 for the February account: 4½ per Cents being still quoted nominally at 101.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged, at 106½. Port Trust Bonds are ⅛ per cent. higher, at 104⅛.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed for the holidays since last Friday evening; and the only changes in quotations which we have to notice are a decline of Rs. 60 in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 35 in Manockji Petit Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 in Bank of Bombay shares.

### IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the continued firmness in Manchester dealers in staple *Grey Goods* here are asking higher rates, and some descriptions have advanced about one anna per piece. Stocks are now light, and are difficult to be replaced. In *Bleached Goods* a considerable business has taken place during the past week at advancing rates. Dealers are firm, and prices show a still upward tendency. In *Turkey Red, Dyed,* and *Printed* Goods a moderate business has been reported at current rates.

In *Locally-made* Goods there has been no change in position or rates. The total Clearances of *Imported* Goods during the week are estimated at about 3,800 packages; those of *Local* Goods at about 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady at last week's rates, but with only a small business passing. *Local Spinners* are demanding an advance in rates, and this checks business, China buyers not being disposed to follow the upward movement. For this reason the week's sales of *Local Spinnings* aggregate only about 1,500 bales; but the feeling at the close is steady, with prices firmly maintained, the following being the official quotations:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist... | ...No. 6s Mule | As. | 5 3-16 | to 5 5-16 | per lb. |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 8s ,, | ,, | 5¼ | ,, 5 7-16 | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 10s ,, | ,, | 5 7-16 | ,, 6 | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 12s ,, | ,, | 5¾ | ,, 6 | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 16s ,, | ,, | 6⅛ | ,, 6⅝ | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 20s ,, | ,, | 6¼ | ,, 6⅞ | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 24s ,, | ,, | 7⅛ | ,, 7¼ | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 30s ,, | ,, | 7¼ | ,, 8 | ,, |
| ,, ... | ... ,, 40s ,, | ,, | 8¼ | ,, 9 | ,, |

METALS.—An advance of 8 to 10 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* in a firm market; but only a moderate business has been done. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm at an advance of 4 annas per cwt. *Iron* has been steady and unchanged, with only a small business passing.

COAL.—This market has remained closed throughout the week for the holidays; but we hear of some retail sellers of Powell's Duffryn per St. Fillans (s) now in harbour, at Rs. 21 per ton.

### EXPORTS.

COTTON.—But little has been done in this staple during the past holiday week, exporters, especially, having been very small buyers. The tone of the market, however, has been steady when not firm, and prices advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy at the beginning of the week, and again Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy yesterday. The purchases by shippers have been about 2,000 bales of ready new Oomra descriptions. Bengals, and Hingunghat; while the Mills have taken some 5,500 bales, consisting mainly of new Oomras and Bengals, but including a few small lots of old Compta, Oomras, and Tinnevelly. The market closed firm this evening, with prices Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 37,000 bales, compared with 33,000 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 18,900 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the present season's total receipts of new Cotton now show an increase of 106,000 bales as against the arrivals for the same time in 1891.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the Cotton growing districts yesterday morning, stated that 8 cents of rain had been registered at Khangaum, and 34 cents at Julgaum, in the Oomra circle, and the weather was cloudy at Beawar in the Bengal circle, and in some districts of the Dhollera circle, as well as at Broach (though with sunny intervals) but no rain beyond that mentioned above had fallen over the Cotton area, and the crop continued to flourish in the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar districts, and at Bellary.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

| Cotton— | | Per candy. | C. & F Per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach Fine (March) | | Rs. 274 | 5 3-32d. |
| Do. Good ,, | | ,, 261 | 4 29-32d. |
| Bengal Fine [illegible] (Jan.) | | ,, 237 | 4 7-16d. |
| Do. Fully Good ,, | | ,, 220 | 4 1-8d. |
| Do. Good ,, | | ,, 210 | 3 15-16d. |
| Dhollera Fine | (May) | ,, 250 | 4 21-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | ,, | ,, 211 | 4⅛d. |
| Do. Good | ,, | ,, 227 | 4¼d. |
| Khandeish, Fully Good, | (Jan.) | ,, 235 | 4 13-32d. |
| Oomra ,, | (Feb.-March) | ,, 250 | 4 21-32d. |
| Belatee, Fine ,, | (Jan.) | ,, 247 | 4 19-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | ,, | ,, 240 | 4 15-32d. |
| S [illegible] Dharwar Good | (May) | ,, 247 | 4 19-32d. |
| Western ,, | ,, | ,, 236 | 4 13-32d. |

The arrivals of new crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

| | Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales. | Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Berar ........................ | 45,000 | 15,200 |
| Khandeish .................. | 65,000 | 25,800 |
| Bengals ..................... | 39,000 | 6,300 |
| Hingunghat ................ | 4,500 | 200 |
| | 153,500 | 47,500 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

| Receipts. | 1892. Bales. | 1891. Bales. | 1890. Bales |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week ........................ | 44,448 | 21,287 | 43,928 |
| From 1st Jan. to 29th Dec........... | 1,825,351 | 1,932,036 | 2,133,910 |
| Clearances to Great Britain and Continent. | | | |
| For the week ........................ | 7,283 | 2,822 | 1,000 |
| From 1st Jan. to 29th Dec........... | 94[illegible],778 | [illegible],023,003 | 1,425,423 |
| Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c. | | | |
| For the week ........................ | 2,897 | 3,1[illegible]1 | 1,1[illegible]4 |
| From 1st Jan. to 29th Dec........... | 171,938 | 161,548 | 71,645 |

WHEAT has been quiet in tone throughout the week, with only a small export business passing; but there has been no further movement in prices.

SEEDS.—An advance of one to 1½ anna per cwt. was established in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* in the earlier part of the week in a firm market; but on most days the feeling has been only steady, and business has been upon only a moderate scale. We quote this evening:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed .................. | Rs. 7-14-0 | to Rs. 8-0-6 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ,, | 7-7-0 | | ,, |
| ,, Cawnpore ,, | 6-15-0 | to ,, 7-2-0 | ,, |
| ,, Red | 8-10-0 | to ,, 8-12-0 | ,, |
| Gingelly White ............ ,, | 43-0-0 | to ,, 44-0-0 | p. candy. |
| Do. Mixed ............ ,, | 38-0-0 | to ,, 41-0-0 | ,, |

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

| | 1892. cwts. | 1891. cwts. | 1890. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week......... | 110,959 | 192,871 | 169,716 |
| do. from 1st Jan. to 29th December...... | 10,432,813 | 15,708,089 | 7,047,914 |
| Linseed for the week ...... | 32,722 | 28,158 | 35,921 |
| do. from 1st Jan. to 29th December...... | 3,926,603 | 4,840,578 | 2,545,434 |
| Rapeseed for the week...... | 14,003 | 2,125 | 1,609 |
| do. from 1st Jan. to 29th December...... | 1,854,594 | 1,442,120 | 904,661 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | 79,774 | 73,110 | 54,711 |
| do. from 1st Jan. to 29th December...... | 1,521,521 | 1,419,581 | 1,169,258 |

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

| | 1892. cwts. | 1891. cwts. | 1890. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week......... | 42,500 | 134,606 | 129,208 |
| do. from 1st Jan. to 29th December... | 9,331,415 | 13,258,647 | 5,410,781 |
| Linseed for the week ...... | 25,146 | 43,835 | 67,942 |
| do. from 1st Jan. to 29th December... | 3,787,266 | 4,763,488 | 2,487,656 |
| Rapeseed for the week...... | 20,937 | ... | 6,000 |
| do. from 1st Jan. to 29th December... | 1,755,281 | 1,462,833 | 800,485 |
| Gingellyseed for the week. | 66,560 | 18,066 | 2,000 |
| do. from 1st Jan. to 29th December... | 1,214,212 | 1,203,606 | 1,097,768 |

## DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
SATURDAY, 31ST DECEMBER 1892.
6 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.
FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS—CIRCUMCISION OF OUR LORD, 1ST JANUARY 1893.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion,
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Agutter in G.—Hymns 70, 323 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Venerable A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 72 and 179.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Anthem.—"In the beginning was the Word."—Allen.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 1-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

[illegible] CHURCH, MALABAR [illegible]
No Service.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service,—Hymns 165, 70 and 72.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 70, 73 and 370.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).
Feast of the Circumcision.
7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer, with Holy Communion, and Sermon.—Hymns 70, 72 and 71.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 175, 73 and 165.
[illegible] their books abiding.
The offertory for the Choir and general expenses.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
11 a.m.—Morning Service—Sermon by the Rev. W. J. P. Morrison, M. A., of Ambala.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion. Sermon by the Rev. Alex. Miller, M.A., (from Scotland.)

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
Festival of the Circumcision.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Preacher—Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 261, 340 and 311.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young. Missionary Address by Mr. Eugene Stock.—Hymns 440, 445, 108 and 112.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer. Preacher Rev. R. W. Stewart.—Hymns 83, 87 and 85.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BUTCHERS' ISLAND.
10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

WESLEYAN PARSONAGE.
(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Rev. J. A. Vanes, B.A.
6 p.m.—Rev. J. A. Macdonald.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m.—Rev. J. Brown.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Olver, B.A.
Byculla (Marathi.)
10-30 a.m.—Rev. W. D. Frater.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 102, 2nd Version—tune 45.
Hymns 308, 227 and 319—2nd tune.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral): Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner. Carols.
Alms for general expenses.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Arabia in the Victoria Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.
Montgomery, 2nd Lt, Bo, RA, on duty, from Karachi.
DEC. 28.
Whitehill, Maj, Bo, [illegible] & O York, on duty, from England.
DEC. 29.
Dod, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Poona.
Hicks, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Poona.
Oldfield, Capt, Bo, [illegible], from leave, from Poona.
DEC. 30.
Tucker, 2nd Lt, Bo, Durham, LI, on duty, from Mhow.
King, Maj, Ms, RA, on leave, from Mhow.
DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 30.
Baker, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Deolalee.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st December.

1. The Regiment will fall in outside Mahaluxmi Railway Station, at 6-45 a.m. to-day, the 31st instant, to take part in a Brigade Field Day. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Officers will wear white (Jacket and Trousers) shoulder belts, swords, &c. (no gloves). Instructors will be at the following stations to pay railway fares, viz.:—Colaba, Church Gate Street, Marine Lines, Charney Road and Grant Road.

2. 10 rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to examine the pouches before the ammunition is issued.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

## *THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.*

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MEHTA—On Christmas Day, Bai Maneckbai, wife of Mr. Ardeshir Cursetji Mehta, Sole Agent, Ruttnagar's Patent Globe Lamp, of a son, at Agiary Street, Bahirkote.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CORERA—On Xmas Day, at "Victoria Lodge," Tuticorin, Mary Sinnammal, wife of M. X. S. Corera and eldest daughter of G. C. Roche Victoria.

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1892.

AN incorrigible punster has asserted with a degree of truth which disarms indignation that Father Ohrwalder's "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp" is the most captivating book of the whole year. The Austrian padre is the first European who escaped from the Soudan since 1885. His experience of the Soudan began in January, 1880, when he arrived at Khartoum, with Bishop Comboni and two missionaries. At that time all was peace in the land, and after twenty-eight days of travel from Suakim, *via* Berber, the pleasant gardens and shady groves impressed the travellers most favourably. The Bishop and the missionaries accepted the invitation of Slatin Bey, who had just been appointed Governor-General of Darfur, to accompany him as far as El Obeid, where they arrived on the 5th April. Two telegrams, which were of evil omen, were handed to them at the moment of their dismounting from their camel—the one announced the sudden death, on his return to Khartoum, of Dr. Zurbuchen; the other the death of the Emperor Alexander II., at the hands of the Nihilists. Bishop Comboni made a tour in the surrounding country, and returned to Khartoum, where he died on the 10th October. "God, in his mercy," writes Ohrwalder, "took him away, so that he should not behold the terrible events in the Soudan which followed soon after his death." Towards the close of 1881, Ohrwalder was sent to the mission station at Delin, situated in the picturesque hills of Dar Nuba, covered with luxuriant forests inhabited by the Nubas. These are the best of the Negroid races, and have, in the hundred mountains of that country, a refuge from the oppression of the Baggaras and other Arab tribes, who have reduced their numbers to 50,000. The Baggaras are now the ruling race in the Soudan; one of them, Khalif Abdulla, being seated on the prayer carpet of the Mahdi and their tender mercies are cruel. Father Ohrwalder was very happy in Delin, where he succeeded in making a large selection of insects, birds, and snakes. The Nubas showed the missionaries where they could obtain lime, and they made and burned bricks with which to build for the accommodation of a large colony of blacks, who kept steadily to their work, and tilled their own little patches of ground. Everything was going well, when, suddenly, in April, 1882, were heard the first mutterings of the storm which was to deluge the Soudan with blood, and bring calamity not only to the happy Mission but to the whole region, and all that dwelt therein.

A certain Dervish, Mahomed Ahmed, had been for some years wandering through the Soudan, complaining that the faith was in danger, that people no longer gave heed to religion, and that luxury and contact with Christians were destroying Islam. He was an able man, with a pleasant stereotyped smile and a great power of winning men. A number of sheikhs and merchants were influenced by his preaching, and he made them swear to be faithful [illegible]m. In 1882 he endeavoured to win over a holy man, named Said el Mek, living in El Obeid. He appears to have communicated to Said el Mek his intention to raise the Soudan and expel the "Turks" because of their oppression, and their falling away from the true faith. El Mek represented that religion had not fallen away to any great extent, and urged that all would be well if more mosques were built. The Dervish was not to be turned aside from his purpose; he threatened El Mek with destruction if he refused to join him, and made him promise to keep his plans secret. The future Mahdi continued to preach everywhere against the oppression of Turkish rule, and the neglect of religion. He collected a body of adherents in the island of Abba, on the White Nile. By this time rumours reached Khartoum that the Dervish was inciting the people to revolt. Rauf Pasha, the Governor-General, invited the Dervish to come and visit him. Mahomed Ahmed would have accepted the invitation and proceeded to Khartoum, but for the advice of one of his followers. Khartoum and the Soudan would be still Egyptian possessions, had the embryo Mahdi accepted the Governor-General's invitation. Rauf Pasha made a blundering attempt to seize the Dervish on the island, sending two companies of soldiers for the purpose. The two captains did not agree, and the landing was effected so carelessly that the soldiers were drawn into a marsh, where they were set upon, and a large number killed with sticks. The few who escaped to the steamer, returned to Khartoum. The Dervish retired to a remote mountain, where there was a holy stone, on which, according to tradition, Mahomet had once sat and prayed. The legend grew that he could work miracles, and turn the Government bullets to water. The number of his adherents increased daily. Not only religious fanatics, but fugitives from justice, the discontented, and run-away slaves joined his standard. The impolitic zeal of the European officers in suppressing the slave trade, brought a much more important contingent to the Mahdi, as the Dervish now claimed to be. Gessi Pasha had put an end to the slave trade, in the Bahr-el-Ghazel, by defeating and capturing Suleiman, the young son of Zebehr Pasha. Gordon Pasha ordered the execution of Suleiman—an act which had not only immediate consequences of the gravest kind, but eventually deprived the State of the assistance which Zebehr alone could give in restoring order in the Soudan. Gordon himself, it will be remembered, applied for the services of Zebehr, but they were refused by the British Government in the belief that Zebehr would never forgive the death of his son. The immediate effect of Gessi Pasha's calamitous success was to send all the ruined slavedealers into the camp of the Mahdi. "These men" says Ohrwalder, "were all warriors, accustomed to every description of hardship; well-trained in the use of fire-arms, and, from their constant slave-fights, well-accustomed to war; they flocked in numbers to the Dervish, and he gave them elaborate promises of booty, and complete resumption of the slave trade." The Mahdi inspired them with an extraordinary fanatical ardour; they would rush to certain death at a word from him. He used to compare these men with the Government troops, much to the disadvantage of the latter. They were in fact the Mahdi's Ironsides, and the backbone of his army. Disaster after disaster overtook the Government troops, who made the fatal mistake of underrating their enemies, until the day came when they regarded them with terror, and could hardly be brought to face them at all. Repeated successes strengthened the belief that the Mahdi could turn the Egyptian bullets into water. The Mahdi's military knowledge was of the scantiest, but he had good soldiers around him. His idea at first, was that all the fighting should be done with spears and sticks, for Mahomet won all his victories without fire-arms. Unfortunately, that view was soon modified. The Mahdist tactics were to charge home upon the enemy in overwhelming numbers, with loud cries, so as to strike terror into the unbelievers. Ohrwalder mentions that at Abu Kru the shouting was so prolonged that the Emir in command told his troops that if they continued to shout like that the English would laugh at them. But, on the whole, the Mahdi's troops prospered, and knew how to die, believing that when they fell they would enter the gardens of Paradise where lovely houries await them. The towns fell one after the other. El Obeid, after a long siege, surrendered in 1883. Ohrwalder, who had been taken prisoner at the capture of Delin in the previous September, was now in the Dervish camp, and saw but too much of the horrors of the war. The prisoners looked forward to relief from Khartoum; Slatin held out in Darfur, and for a moment it seemed possible that rescue might come with Hicks' expedition but to the consternation of every one it was wholly destroyed.

Father Ohrwalder's [illegible] of Gordon's mission have the value which [illegible] the judgment formed by a man perfectly familiar with all the facts of a complicated situation. The catastrophe which overtook General Hicks' force filled the inhabitants of Khartoum with indescribable dismay, and many of them, including the members of the Austrian Mission, got away in December, 1883, before retreat was cut off. Gordon's arrival gave fresh life and hope to the inhabitants. But Ohrwalder asks "What could Gordon do alone against the now universally worshipped Mahdi?" The movement was not political but religious. The Mahdi's intention was to subdue the world and not the Soudan alone. In the estimation of his followers and in his own eyes he was greater than Mahomet. "Had Gordon," writes Ohrwalder, "only known beforehand how boundless was the wild fanaticism which possessed the Mahdi's followers, he would never have accepted the mission." To the prisoners in Kordofan and to the Mahdi himself, Gordon's undertaking seemed to be the attempt of a man to put out an enormous fire with a drop of water. Gordon's name could not suppress the revolt, and it was not on account of it that the Khartoum people welcomed his arrival, but because they looked on him as the precursor of an English expedition, sent to take possession of the Soudan for England. Had they not been actuated by this idea, which caused them to put aside all plans of departure, not a soul would have remained in Khartoum. "I have no hesitation in saying," Ohrwalder continues, "that had the Egyptian Government not sent Gordon, then undoubtedly the evacuation originally ordered could have been carried out without difficulty." The writer has been often told by the survivors of the subsequent massacre in Khartoum that they were perfectly ready to leave the city and they were only kept back by Gordon's arrival. They were disappointed at his coming without troops. Ohrwalder thinks that had he been accompanied by five hundred British bayonets his reputation in the Soudan would have been maintained, and probably the Mahdi would never have marched on Khartoum. There seems to be no good ground for such a speculation. The Mahdi marched on Khartoum after he had intercepted a despatch to Gordon, announcing that an army of 20,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry was coming to his assistance. Moreover he was not deterred by the message from Gordon "Go, tell the Mahdi that I have only to stamp my feet on the ground, and thousands of Englishmen will at once spring up." The worthy Padre, who himself mentions these facts, again forgets their import when he asserts that the arrival of even a couple of companies of British troops at Khartoum in January, 1885, would have caused the Mahdi to raise the siege, and retire to El Obeid. Khartoum was carried by a force of 50,000 Arabs who "smashed down all resistance" and put ten thousand people to the sword. That the Mahdi had no idea of retiring before the British advance was also made clear by the fact that when he learned that they had arrived at Metemmeh, he immediately despatched his best general with his best troops to meet them, and that he was furious when he learned that they had retired before his dervishes could come up. Ohrwalder himself states that had the relieving force not retreated in time, it must have been destroyed. The mission of Gordon, with or without an escort of British troops, was clearly hopeless from the first. It is a question whether Wolseley's Expedition, even had it been despatched a year earlier, could have sufficed to stem the tornado of fanaticism which swept over the Soudan in 1884-85.

WE are glad to learn that Sir Lepel Griffin, who has had abundant opportunities of judging of the Amir Abdur Rahman's bent and tendencies, is satisfied that the Ruler of Afghanistan is free from Russian proclivities. This is the view which has seemed to us to be the only one consistent with the Amir's position, which is threatened on the side of Russia, and is not threatened on the side of India. He is a [illegible] statesman, accustomed to look at everything from the practical side, and he has stated it in the most forcible language, that the Russians need Afghanistan as a stepping stone to India, but that the British Government do not propose to invade Central Asia, and therefore do not want to occupy Afghan territory, where they have already burnt their fingers badly more than once. Sir Lepel Griffin thinks, and we are inclined to agree with him, that the Amir wants to be let alone. Like the *Times*, he desiderates a strong Government at Calcutta, capable of holding the forward school in check. There have been, it is undeniable, many indications that a school of that kind does exist, and that it has its organs in the Press, and possibly elsewhere. Excited paragraphs, calling the attention of Government to the necessity of demanding explanations about all sorts of frontier trifles, which it would be wiser to ignore, are ever and anon appearing, and their appearance has not escaped the observation of the Amir himself, even in the midst of the preoccupations of a formidable rebellion in his own dominions. If the Amir be our ally, and the pivot of the frontier policy of the Government of India, where is the commonsense of girding at him without ceasing, and telling him that his every act is suspicious and disloyal? There can be only one object in carrying on a guerilla war against the Amir—to discredit him and weaken his position in the eyes of his friends and his enemies. If the "military element" for which the *Times*, and the "forward school" for which Sir Lepel Griffin invoke the interposition of the strong hand of the Government, be really responsible for this worrying warfare, the sooner it is put down with a firm hand the better for all concerned. We are glad to hear that our suggestion that the time has come for the publication of an Afghan Blue-book has been adopted by the Government of India. It is stated by a contemporary that the Government are naturally anxious that their policy should be justified in the eyes of the world. Seeing that no Blue-book dealing with Afghan affairs has been submitted to Parliament since 1885, it would not have struck us that the Government was labouring under much anxiety to produce another. But it is not the less satisfactory to learn that Parliament and the public shall at length be permitted "to see what the difficulties have been in dealing with the Amir, and how momentous are the issues which have declared themselves during the last two or three years." We shall also be glad to know how the said difficulties arose, and under what circumstances they became "momentous."

A CONTEMPORARY, in referring to this subject, and to the doubt which exists as to whether the proposed mission will go to Jellalabad or not, inferentially speaks of it as one of the difficulties due to the attitude of the Amir. We have already pointed out that the idea of a conference originated with the Amir, who repeatedly asked that a mission should be sent to discuss matters of policy affecting India and Afghanistan. It is the fashion to set aside as worthless and insincere the reasons given by his Highness for not fixing the date at which he can meet Lord Roberts. But it is stated on excellent authority that orders were given to the Afghan agents of the Amir in Bombay and Calcutta to make arrangements for the provision of wines and other requisites for the entertainment in honour of the mission. Inquiries were also made in London with a view to the purchase of suitable presents for Lord Roberts, in return for those of which his Excellency would be the bearer from the Government of India. If any hitch has occurred in the matter of the reception of the mission, it is very desirable that its nature should be made known. An Afghan Blue-book will be devoted to more important matters, and there seems no good reasons why the public should not at once be taken into the confidence of the Government in regard to the true cause of the delay in the meeting of the Amir and Lord Roberts.

WE called attention some time ago to the want of a bridge over the Godaveri to connect Panchwati with Nasik. The dangerous character of the ford which pilgrims have at [illegible] [illegible] the loss of [illegible] a dozen [illegible] in addition [illegible] cattle [illegible] for the constr[illegible] bridge [illegible] vent this and improve the app[illegible] city has been times almost with[illegible] brought before the attention of G[illegible] Nothing, however, was done until Rao Bahadur C. M. Thatte [illegible] District Deputy Collector, was transf[illegible] Nasik when the present [illegible] ter was brought [illegible] notice and for [illegible] two years he has been engaged in [illegible] to move Government to sanction [illegible] the construction of the bridge. Success [illegible] likely to crown his efforts. Government [illegible] not only sanctioned the construction [illegible] bridge but approved the plans [illegible] been prepared. The sanction is given [illegible] understanding that the work shall be [illegible] out by the Public Works Department [illegible] the rule which apply to contribution [illegible] and that no more than fifty thousand [illegible] shall be contributed from the Mun[illegible] revenues and that the balance be paid [illegible] from funds raised by public subscrip[illegible] Subject to these conditions Government promises to contribute twenty-five thous[illegible] rupees to the cost, the money to be p[illegible]able as soon as the amounts to be con[illegible]buted by the Municipality and subscribers sh[illegible] have been expended, or earlier if Governm[illegible] find it convenient. Of course it would [illegible] the feelings of the people all the more nice[illegible] Government do find it convenient to pay t[illegible] contribution earlier, though the public subsc[illegible]tion is already assuming respectable pro[illegible]tions. Forty-two thousand rupees, however, [illegible] be required, for it is estimated that the c[illegible] equal about a lakh and a half of rupe[illegible] benefit likely to accrue from the co[illegible] the bridge are more than appear a[illegible] At present there is no other mode [illegible] of the sweepings of N[illegible] than [illegible] them into the same river [illegible] water-supply of the city [illegible] When [illegible] constructed it is proposed to c[illegible] away into unpopulated distr[illegible] the [illegible] from pollution [illegible] give[illegible] to epidemics [illegible] in many cases by th[illegible] of India. For rel[illegible] will use no o[illegible] drinking, and the [illegible] for its [illegible] is so glaring that it [illegible] surprising [illegible] now likely to be undertaken at an early [illegible] was not commenced years ago.

THE latest news from Asmar points clearly t[illegible] fact that the Amir is again encroaching on forbi[illegible] ground. He is trying to occupy posts which h[illegible] already been told are to remain entirely outsid[illegible] influence. The question of Asmar was to have [illegible] specially considered by the proposed missio[illegible] Jellalabad, but recent events have clearly sh[illegible] that Abdur Rahman does not intend to recei[illegible] deputation, at any rate during Lord Roberts' t[illegible] Sher Afzul, who has taken refuge in Afghanis[illegible] could, without much difficulty, throw a body [illegible] troops into Chitral in three or four days. The [illegible] tion is one which nearly affects the Bri[illegible] Agency at Gilgit, and although the Governmen[illegible] India has not recently addressed the Amir u[illegible] the subject, we shall not be surprised to hear t[illegible] it has been obliged to renew its remonstrances.

IT is stated that Baou Girja Prasad, Secretary [illegible] Rani Bindheshwari Prasad Kuar, of Barhar, [illegible] was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonm[illegible] for complicity in the riots at Benares, was, as an [illegible] of clemency, released from prison on Christmas D[illegible]

RETURNS of the internal trade of Burma duri[illegible] the past year show a slight falling off in the ri[illegible] traffic, accompanied with an increase of over 64 [illegible] cent. in the rail-borne trade. About 68 per cent. [illegible] the total trade was carried by river and 32 per ce[illegible] by rail, as against 79 and 21 per cent., respective[illegible] during the previous twelve months. The decrease [illegible] the river-borne trade is accounted for by a falli[illegible] off of over a million maunds in the weight of tim[illegible] floated down the Sittang river.

THE Government of India have no[illegible] decision on the representation made [illegible] for the defence in the Ulwar murd[illegible] sentence [illegible] assassin, has [illegible] upon Akha[illegible] servitude for life, [illegible] the Government decline [illegible] interfere with the sentences passed upon the ot[illegible] prisoners. Major Ramchander will thus pay t[illegible] extreme penalty of the law, and the plea that t[illegible] command of a native ruler can be held to exten[illegible] an abominable [illegible] dismissed [illegible]

IT is with the deepest regret, writes our Allaha[illegible] contemporary, that we have to record, and [illegible] the po[illegible] will read of, the sudden death of Mr. C. J. Con[illegible] Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly. If any [illegible] persons taken at random had been asked yester[illegible] to name the most popular Civilian in these P[illegible]vinces, nine of them, if not all, would immediat[illegible] have answered Mr. Connell. An excellent office[illegible] good sportsman, generous and open-handed, and [illegible] kind and cordial as he was shrewd and clever, [illegible] was one of those who could not avoid captur[illegible] friendships wherever he went, among men a[illegible] women; one of those rare men who had the capa[illegible] of making friends easily, and of making intim[illegible] friendships as well. Of powerful physique a[illegible] strong constitution he only returned to India at [illegible] beginning of the cold weather in the best h[illegible] but he was [illegible] with an attack of that te[illegible] enteric fever which is the scourge of Europe[illegible] in India nowadays, and he succumbed on Tu[illegible] morning. According to his own wishes his body [illegible] to be removed to Allahabad for burial beside [illegible] wife, who died here many years ago.

AN enquiry having been made by the Mad[illegible] Government as to whether troops serving in [illegible] Shan States are exempted from liability to inco[illegible] tax, the Supreme Government has decided that th[illegible] are not exempted.

IT is now definitely settled that the section of [illegible] East Coast Railway from Bezwada to Kavur [illegible] not be opened for traffic before the 1st Febru[illegible] 1893. The section from Rajahmundry to Viza[illegible]patam will not be ready for traffic before the 1st [illegible] April of the same year. These sections were exp[illegible]ed to be opened on the first day of the New Y[illegible] but the recent heavy floods in the Northern part [illegible] the Presidency caused a number of breaks on [illegible] line, the repair of which has brought about [illegible] inevitable delay.

THE Amateur Golf Championship for India [illegible] just been decided at Calcutta and Dum-D[illegible] winner being Mr. J. F. Macnair, with a[illegible] score of 48 per round. This is the first ye[illegible] Championship contest.

COLONEL BIDDULPH, Resident at Gwa[illegible] ceeds shortly to Baroda, vice C[illegible] Res[illegible] changes places with him. T[illegible] transfer [illegible] consequence of the former's seni[illegible] [illegible] Political Residents.

THE murder of Havi[illegible] [illegible] of th[illegible] Bengal Infantry, at Be[illegible] appea[illegible] have been a particularly [illegible] cold crime, wri[illegible] contemporary. The Ha[illegible] was asleep in his [illegible] which was shared by an[illegible] an, and the mur[illegible] Sepoy [illegible] Singh, appe[illegible] ly to have stru[illegible] light, examined the room [illegible] make sure of his vi[illegible] then placed the rifle to the [illegible] ping man's side [illegible] shot him through the stomach. Afterwards he [illegible] a few sepoys that he was off to the rifle rang[illegible] shoot two other Havildars, and disappeared i[illegible] darkness. Early next morning a rifle bullet whi[illegible] past an orderly in the lines, and three other [illegible] were heard in quick succession. It was then [illegible] covered that the murderer had lodged himself [illegible] a bridge about 300 yards from the lines, from w[illegible] position he was shooting at everyone who sho[illegible] A few minutes later, however, he left his ret[illegible] fixed bayonet, and began to promenade up [illegible] down the road opposite the Native Infantry pa[illegible] A corporal and two sepoys advanced to arrest [illegible] and succeeded in getting up to within 30 y[illegible] when they called on him to surrender, telling [illegible] that their rifles were loaded and that on any atte[illegible] at resistance he would be shot down. While t[illegible] were parleying, a brave sepoy, Bolar Sing, dre[illegible] like a villager, came up from behind, and makin[illegible] rush at the man pinned him round the waist [illegible] threw him. The others then came up and o[illegible]powered him. The unfortunate Havildar lingere[illegible] few hours and died in great suffering on Satur[illegible] morning.

MR. HARRY LEE, Chairman [illegible] cipal Corporation, goes hom[illegible] in February, his appointm[illegible] Ritchie, who officiated as Chai[illegible] tion during Mr. Lee's recent [illegible] leave. Mr. Ritchie is just [illegible] on leave, but he is expect[illegible] month.

IN an i[illegible] versation [illegible] her fat[illegible] be a [illegible] Af[illegible] offe[illegible] he [illegible] con[illegible] tha[illegible] mig[illegible] six[illegible] arg[illegible] ma[illegible]

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1892.

## TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 29.

… explosion of a gunpowder bomb took place … evening, in the ante-room of the Prefecture … damage done was small, and nobody … the perpetrators has yet been …

… LONDON, Dec. 30.

… accompanied by his son … arrived at Baku, on his … Highness is the bearer …

### … QUESTION.

… partake in any triangular … self, England, and China, … question, and desires to treat … each Power.

### … GRIFFIN ON THE AMEER.

…, in an article in the *Fortnightly* … the Ameer Abdur Rahman, who, he … Russian proclivities, but requires … Sir Lepel advocates a strong … itta in order to check any for-…

### EGYPTIAN PREMIER.

CAIRO, Dec. 29.

… Selim Pacha, the Egyptian Premier, … seriously ill.

### THE MA[IL] …

SUEZ, Dec. 30.

… Valetta, with the outward English mails … inst., left here … to …

### MILITARY SECRETARY TO SIR GEORGE WHITE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

… Hamilton, Assistant Adjutant-General … is said to be the probable Military … to Sir George White.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Furse, R. A., A.-D.-C., accompanies Lord Roberts home.

Major Hay, 1st Bombay L. I., and Lieutenants Brandreth, 13th B. L., and Kennedy, 3 P. C. have been temporarily attached to the Remount Department.

### THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

Latest reports from Gomal state that the tribes … paying the fines imposed on them, and are … down very satisfactorily.

### ESSAY ON PHYSICAL RESEARCH.

… Charles Elliott has given Rs. 5,000, the in… thereon to form a prize, open to any Eurasian or European in Bengal for a test … physical research in Bengal.

### TROUBLES WITH THE CHINS.

… sent out from Pimpi to search for crops were opposed by the Chins in … Our loss was three sepoys wounded, the enemy unknown. Pimpi has been … sixty rifles.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

… Department.—Mr. Eagles, second assistant … been granted leave for two …

… Nightingale, … has been appointed to officiate as … Chief Commissioner, Assam, in the … Department.

… services of Mr. Milsom, Executive Engineer … lent to the Bengal-Assam Railway.

… Department.—Surgeon-Captain Woolbert … Surgeon, … six months, Surgeon-Captain Duke officiates.

Captain Moore officiates as 2nd-in-Command, … Battalion, *vice* Captain Collins on leave, and Lieutenant Knox, of the Bhil Corps acts, as Adjutant, *vice* Captain Moore.

Major Snell has been appointed to be First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, *vice* Major Sadler on leave.

Captain Rooke, Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, has been placed on special duty, under the Governor-General's Agent, Central India.

Mr. George Gaune officiates as Portuguese Consul, Karachi, during the absence of Mr. E. Boillou.

The services of Mr. H. F. Evans, District Sessions Judge, Shahjehanpur, has been placed at the disposal of Government, N.-W. P.

Mr. Justice J. O. Pigot, M. A., has been appointed … the University of Calcutta and Vice-Chancellor.

Military Department.—Colonel H. Tucker, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab, has … granted leave for ten months.

Surgeon-Major O. T. McCartie, 39th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for one year.

Captain Alex. Pringle has been promoted to be Major.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

29th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Hatch, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, with effect from 18th December, 1892, vice Lieutenant …oome, who has resigned that appointment at his own request.

Lieutenant Tanner, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master, with effect from 18th December, 1892, vice Lieutenant Hatch appointed Adjutant.

With reference to G. O. No. 624 of 24th instant, Colonel Cudrie, Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to Sind District.

… Surgeon-Major Brodie, Medical Staff, has been transferred from the Madras Presidency, and posted to … district, and appointed in medical charge Station Hospital at Deesa.

… Saker, Medical Staff, is transferred … duty, Sind District, to general …

… E. Kirkpatrick, Medical Staff, … England, has been posted to … District.

… Medical Staff, having … posted to general … remain in Poona … of instruction.

… Medical Staff, has been … Nagpore District, …

… Officer has been granted … Regiment—Lieutenant … for one year, on private …

… TELEGRAMS.]

### … MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 29.

… s. s. Maria Valerie arrived … morning.

PORT SAID, Dec. 29.

… steamer Branksome Hall arrived here …

… steamer Werneth Hall arrived here …

SUEZ, Dec. 29.

… Company's steamer Goorkha left here …

HONGKONG, Dec. 30.

… Lloyd's s.s. Elektra left for Bombay.

… here this morning.

… having left … m., is ex-…

## THE ALLAHABAD CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

About 1,…00 people are living in the compound of the Congress camp here. At one o'clock on Wednesday the pandal admitted by its various floors an enormous and diversely dressed crowd who quickly found their places in their own provincial blocks. Then Pandit Bishamber Nath, the president of the Reception Committee, entered to the accompaniment of some cheering, and when Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee came in, preceded by a few … of "Volunteers," the cheering was loud and enthusiastic. He said … that there is a certain amount of advantage combined with convenience in the situation of this our tabernacle, close as it is to Government House. Had we been privileged to establish telephonic communication between that stately mansion and this cottage of the people, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor would have been able to listen to what we say, and thus to give us a hearing if it so pleased him. But his Honor has proceeded on his winter tour. In his further remarks the Pandit observed "Sir Auckland Colvin in the midst of an over-crowded programme of his hygienic and humanitarian fads has left some testamentary relics of a fragmentary nature. One of them is his studied and laboured oration delivered not long ago at the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. He there confessed to having borrowed a great deal of his politics from the political teachings of the venerable sage. There it is, the repetition of the old story again, that the introduction of a representative system on an expanded basis into our Legislative Councils would not suit the existing condition of our people. We need not now care much for such imbecile platitudes. The chairman commenced his address … remarking that the position he was called on … was a most distinguished and honourable one … the fact, proud to fill it. Allusion had been made … Congress in that he was the first president of … beginning on 28th 1885, at Bombay. That meeting happealed to those December as this one did, he … movement then assembled to say whether success or not. There inaugurated had been … the Congress movement could be no … and a conspicuous success. The had been a great success it had been reiterated by … as to whom he had referred was the influence of Mr. Hume. Mr. Hume possessed and had exercised a vast amount of influence over the Congress movement. They acknowledged with gratitude and they were proud of his connection with the Congress; but though the movement was to only to a very limited extent due to the influence which Mr. Hume had exercised, it was not the influence of this man or that man or a third man which had made the Congress what it was. It was the British professors who had discoursed to them eloquently on the glorious constitution of their country, it was the British merchants who had shown them how to deal with the commodities of their country; it was British engineers who had annihilated distance and had enabled them thus to come together. It was the British planters who had shown what was best to be … out of their soil. It was these influences which had emanated from British rule in India that had made the Congress the success it was. He ought also to refer to the British missionaries who had worked amongst them. All they wished the movement to do was to show the British public that without a strain to the connection that existed between this country and Great Britain such measures might be adopted by the ruling authorities, that some of the grievances under which they laboured might be removed, and that they might have the same facilities of national life as existed in Great Britain herself. The speaker next proceeded to deal with the criticism which had been launched against the Congress for its inaction as regards social matters. He had very little faith in public discussion of social matters. They were things which must be left to each individual society to do what it could to improve. At great length Mr. Bonnerjee spoke in support of this view, pointing out that the exclusion of social reforms, deliberately decided upon at the first Congress, when many eminent social reformers were present, and that the Congress had placed itself of meeting at the disposal of the Conference wherein social matters might be discussed in a friendly manner. The speaker next alluded to the losses sustained by the Congress since the last meeting. He paid touching tribute to the late Pandit Ajudhianath and Mr. George Yule both of whom, he mentioned, he was himself the means of interesting in the Congress and its work. Mr. Salem Ramaswamy Moodeliar's death was also referred to as well as the loss of other friends to the Congress … Madras and Bengal. Sorrow shared is sorrow … the old adage said and on the … of the Congress he tendered their hearty sympathy … relatives of the departed friends. After going over a good deal of ground already trodden … his predecessor presidents and proposing … Mr. Dadabhoi Nowrojee, the president sat down.

Five resolutions were passed to-day at the Congress … that the … Councils … recently enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain, … explained by the present Prime Minister with the assent of the Under-Secretary of State that is intended by it to give the people of India real living representation on the Legislative Councils, regrets that the act itself does not in terms concede to the people the right of electing their own representatives to the Council, hopes and expects that the rules now being prepared under the Act will be on the lines of Mr. Gladstone's declaration in the house and to adequate justice to the people of India. They pray that these rules like other proposed legislative measures be published in the *Official Gazettes* before being finally adopted. (2) The Congress records deep regret at the Resolution of Government of India on the report of the Public Service Commission (*a*) whereas if the recommendations of public service commissions had been carried out in the integrity the posts proposed detached from the schedule of statute 1861 would have formed a part of the organised service, specially reserved for the natives of India. The resolution of Government leaves these posts altogether isolated to which appointment be made only under statute 1870; (*b*) whereas 108 appointments were recommended for provincial service 93 only of such appointments have actually been thrown open to that service. The number to be allotted to Assam not having been yet announced; (*c*) whereas a membership for the Board of Revenue and Commissionership of a division were recommended for the Province of Bengal and some other Provinces, Government had not given effect to this resolution; (*d*) whereas one-third of the Judgeships were recommended to be thrown open to the provincial service, only one-fifth has been so thrown open. The Congress distinctly puts on record its opinion that full justice will never be done to the people of this country until open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India is held simultaneously in England and India.

(3) The Congress seeing the serious mischief to the country arising from a combination of judicial and executive function in the same official, once again puts on record its deliberate and earnest prayer that the complete separation of these functions has become an urgent necessity, and that in its opinion it behoves the Government to effect this separation without further delay even though this should in some provinces involve extra expenditure.

(4) Having regard to diversity of opinion on the Currency Question and the importance of the subject, the Congress expresses an earnest hope that no action will be taken by Government to change the Currency or otherwise; that would be injurious to the interest of the people of the country, and that prior to any definite action being taken the proposals of Government be laid before the public for discussion.

(5) The Congress concurs with its predecessors in strongly advocating a reduction of salt duty by at least the amount of the last enhancement: (*b*) raising the income-tax taxable minimum from five hundred to one thousand; (e) the persistent pressure of the Government of India on all provincial administrations induce them to carry out the integrity of the excise policy enunciated in paragraphs 103, 104, 105 of the despatch published in the "Gazette of India" of March 1890, and the introduction of a simple system of local option in the case of all villages; (*d*) the introduction into the Code of Criminal Procedure a provision enabling accused persons in warrant cases to demand that instead of being tried by a Magistrate they may be committed to the Court of Sessions; (*e*) the fundamental reform of the police administration by reduction in numbers, increase in salaries, in the qualifications in the lower grade, and their far more careful enlistment, and by selection for higher posts gentlemen of higher capacities and less addicted to military pretensions than the majority of the existing officers.

These resolutions were exclusively passed by native gentlemen. The only Europeans present were Captain Banon of Kulu who seconded No. 4, and Rev. Thomas Evans who supported No. 5.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The business of the second day's meeting of the Congress began by telegraphing congratulations to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Ananda Charlu, in moving the first resolution, appeared to show that no real and living representative principle was provided by the India Councils Act. In seconding this motion Mr. Surendranath Banerjee denied that the Congress was in a sinking organisation. It has been represented that the Congress had "written its name deep on the fleeting sands of time." He claimed for the Congress the credit … the expansion of the Councils granted by the late … Bill. Passing on to the question of Government service, he said it was monstrous that their young men should go to London, 10,000 miles away, to pass … examination for the inestimable boon of serving in their own country. It was "monstrous inconsistency;" and in the face of the Queen's Proclamation, it is "impertinent hypocrisy." If they had expanded the Councils, it was certain long before this they would have brought Government to book over the jury notification by right of interpellation. Noticing the discussion of the Councils Bill in the House of Commons he asserted that Mr. Maclean, who opposed the Bill in 1878, addressed a meeting in Bombay in support of the reconstitution of the expansion of the Councils. Having declared self-government to be the order of nature and a dispensation of Divine Providence he … of Englishmen are our rights; … that "the rights are ours; their constitution is ours … their privileges … them with confidence that they will … grant us their rights and their privileges, and if we … the traditions of the Congress, faithful … faithful to the teaching of our illustrious chief I am … loyal to certain that the God who presides over the … perfectly fallen nations will shower down blessings … destinies of … upon us plentifully."

Mr. G. H. Gokale proposed the resolution … Public Service Commission quoting few facts and figures from musty reports. Mr. Madan Mohun Malaviya seconded it. He was eloquent … opinion, he said, that the people of the country were not given free scope in the Public Service of the … in which they had every right, and the wealth … employ… country is being drained by an inordinate … ment of foreigners. In support of this statement … of the quoted figures from Parliamentary Blue-Books … Indian East India salaries, and showed how the … hasty people had to suffer the consequence of … and ignorant legislation. … Currency Question, Mr. Wacha championed the Currency … would let and expressed a hope that the Government … matters alone and not legislate in the problem he re… panic. Touching the intricacy of the … very hue and ferred to the masses of statistics … Question. After colour reflecting upon the Curr… which did not a little further desultory con… meeting, an adjournment … disturb the flatness of the day. … was made till 11 o'clock … this morning, and hur…

The Congress resolutions Nos. 5 to 19, mostly all hurriedly discussed … by the Dakshani of the being proposed …, the Kaisth of Upper India, or the Mahratta … an occasional Madrassi. Bengalee … 5 referred to the concurrence with its … Assessor, proposed by Khaparde and seconded by … Rev. T. Evans.

(6). The Congress views with the deepest concern and alarm the recent policy of the Governments of Bengal and Assam in withdrawing the right of trial by jury in majority of offences, and most respectfully and firmly protests against such policy and action as a retrograde reactionary injurious to the best interests of the country, and prays the same be reversed by the Government of India, failing that by the Government of England, and as prayed in previous Congresses rights of trial by jury be extended to such parts of the country, where it is not now in force, being only a safeguard for the people in the present unsatisfactory condition of the administration of criminal justice in British India.

(7). The Congress emphatically is of opinion that it is highly inexpedient to prevent State education in the country from Government grants. High education should not be in any way withdrawn, and concurring with the previous Congresses it affirms in an emphatic manner the importance of increasing public expenditure in all branches of education with a view to promotion of one of the most essential of these branches, *i.e.*, technical; and of appointing a mixed commission to inquire into the present industrial condition of the country.

(8). The Congress emphatically re-affirms resolution No. 3 of … that fully fifty millions of the population are dragging out a miserable existence on the verge of starvation, and the fact that in every decade several millions actually perish by starvation; and insists that the cost of administration in the military branch of the public service should be greatly reduced, and measures be at once taken to … by the British Government … over thirty years ago, fixity and prominence to the land revenue demand, and thus permit capital and labour to combine and develop the agriculture of the country which under the existing system is a temporary settlement, in recent times often lasting for short periods in some cases only extending to ten or twelve years, which is found to be impossible, and to establish agricultural banks. The Congress again most earnestly … further sacr… Britain and Ireland not to permit … existing … fice of life owing to the shortcomings of the … doubtless well intentioned but none the less unsatisfactory, administration but exert and speedily bring on the reforms then and now earnestly advocated.

(14). Regard being had of the present political situation in England provisional arrangements should be set on foot in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Calcutta Congress of 1890 for holding, all things being convenient, a Congress of not less than one hundred delegates in England in 1892 be now suspended until after the session of the Congress in 1893.

Resolution Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 15 to 19 are unimportant, and refer to thanks and acknowledgments to friends, and finding ways and means to push the combination in India by remitting money to England.

Mr. Hume has been re-appointed general secretary and Pandit Bishanber Nath probably joint secretary.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. … Worcester, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, Ismailia, Marseilles, and Aden, with Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Baudry | Capt A W T Rodcliffe |
| Mr J Batter | Mr A R Webb |
| Mr J Gibbs | Mr J Wall |
| Miss Johnson | Mr … Kennedy |
| Maj King | Mr … Morrison |
| Mr Kenney | Mr H Anthony |
| Leitrim Earl of | Mr P…son |
| Miss Manners | Mr Fairlie |
| Mr F C Parsons | Mr Plowder |
| Capt and Mrs Renny, child and infant | Mr J Riddell |
| | Mr G Brunton |
| Mr William Wynd | Mr W Allez |
| Mr J C Brown | Mr E J Connor |

FOR BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr J Dias | Mr Y Hamaguchi |
| Mr Elliot | Mr K Hamaguchi |
| Mr G Hemmerl | Mr T Toshida |
| Mr J A Jones | Mr W C Holme |
| Mr C J Kidd | Mr C Andrea |
| Maj P H Mackenzie | Mr W J Milne |
| Mr D W Thompson | |

FOR ISMALIA—Two Misses Anderson and Revd M William.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J K Spence, 2 children and infant.
FOR ADEN—Capt Jellett and Col Shortland.

## DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS under the command of Captain C. P. G. Hicks, will sail to-day, for England, with drafts, consisting of 33 officers, 16 ladies, 8 children, 1,216 men, rank and file, 6 women, and 18 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt-Genl and Mrs B H Pottinger and 4 children, R A | Lieut and Mrs J B Eldridge A E Dept |
| Surg Lt-Col E Townsend, Med Staff | Lieut R E Foley, I S Corps |
| Lt-Col E W Broderick, R West Surrey | Lieut H C Fergusson, Highland L I |
| Major J W Smythe and 2 daughters, A P Dept | Lieut W R J Ellis, K O York L I |
| Surg-Major C R Woods, Med Staff | Lieut H A Lash, I S Corps |
| Surg-Capt F A B Dalr, Med Staff | Lieut A J Battine, R A |
| Surg-Capt C H Corkery, Med Staff | Lieut and Mrs R E Tizard, R Munster Fus |
| Surg-Capt C P Walker, Med Staff | Lieut M L McEwen, 16 Lancers |
| Capt C D Wallington, Lanc Fus | Lieut E W Grinshaw, I S Corps |
| Qr-Mr and Mrs W Duke, R Munster Fus | Lieut C K Anderson, Leinster Regt |
| Capt F G B …d, R E | Lieut F McConaghey, R Irish Regt |
| Capt A Haynes, R Lanc Regt | 2nd Lt F W T Robinson, York Regt |
| Capt and Mrs F C Boobmer, East Surrey | 2nd Lt A C Tucker, Durham L I |
| Capt P S Dyson, North Stafford | Wife of Lt J Thornhill and 2 children, I S Corps |
| Capt H A Brendon, R A | Wife of Lt A C F Bowichier and 2 children, I S Corps |
| Capt T E O'Leary, R Munster Fus | Wife of Lt F W Rea and child, I S Corps |
| Capt and Mrs A G Inglis, E Lanc Regt | Sister of Capt M Walker, R A |
| Capt W J Tod, York Regt | Daughter of Major Genl Stephenson, Staff Corps |
| Capt P Lees, York Regt | |
| Lieut and Mrs M B Lloyd, R H A | |

THE case of M. Emile Couteleau, who has been sentenced by a court-martial at Grenoble to two years' imprisonment for desertion, seems to prove that it is not so difficult as is commonly imagined for Frenchmen to escape the heavy burden of military service. Some fifteen years ago M. Couteleau joined the ranks, and soon afterwards when he had his first furlough, he bolted to Switzerland. This constituted the serious offence of "desertion abroad," and on his return to France he was captured, tried, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. At the expiration of his first year's incarceration he was pardoned and drafted into the 12th Regiment of Chasseurs at Lyons. Before long he obtained sick leave, and again disappeared. This time, however, he did not leave the country. M. Couteleau simply went to Paris and became engaged in journalism. This was in 1881. He has since married, and as a contributor to "La France" has become quite a notable literary man in the capital, but no one seems to have known anything of his antecedents. His discovery was brought about by his own rashness in visiting his native department, where he was arrested at an hotel by the police, who happened to call there on the lookout for a suspected criminal.

POSTERITY, in the words of the cynical humourist, has "done nothing for us," but for all that one cannot help feeling sorry for it, so many warnings are given nowadays as to its fate. A writer in the *Westminster Review* laments the fact that, like a spend-thrift, the human race of to-day, boasting itself the heir of all the ages in intelligence, is consuming at a rate nearly one-hundredfold beyond what is just the supplies which, as heirs of all the geological aeons, it has received in trust partly for future generations. Each successive scientific discovery only leads to a more rapid exhaustion of the earth's garnered stores. In ten or twelve generations the available coalfields of Great Britain will be exhausted, and existing woods and forests are being wantonly destroyed. The death of the earth and sun must both come, and with their death the end of all life upon this earth; but the human race of to-day is taking care that it shall cease to exist millions of years before this shall come to pass. So rapidly have two kinds of accumulated earth stores—petroleum and natural gas—been exhausted in America, that within one generation alone stores, which were millions of years accumulating, will have been almost wholly exhausted. And all this time population increases so fast that, at the rate of growth during the last twenty years, the inhabitants of Great Britain in 139 years' time will be more than 300,000,000, if indeed it were not practically an impossibility for them to … six square feet of earth surface apiece …

## VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

"I LIKE not only to be loved, but also to be told that I am loved. The realm of silence is large enough beyond the grave. This is the world of light and speech."—George Eliot.

This same love …, which so fiercely possessed George Eliot that she cried aloud for it, is the motive power of the superficially frivolous little wife, Kitty … in Mr. Charles H. F. Brookfield's comedy … an adaptation of *Divorçons*, by Victorien Sardou. Two years married according to the calendar—seven hundred and thirty odd days, seventeen thousand five hundred and odd hours, all told, and yet they are hardly intimate; they have only seen one another on an average fifteen minutes a day, most of which have been passed in quarrelling. His time is taken up with electricity, engineering, and scientific experiments, and he spends his spare moments over his papers at the club—hers is divided between her dressmaker, and the substitute that to lovely wives supplies the place of an inattentive husband—tame cat, *tertium quid*, lover, or what you will to call him. Mrs. Prothero finds all she wants, or imagines she wants, in a cousin, well groomed, curled, perfumed, amply cuffed, and with a verdigris tinted buttonhole—a creature who touches the piano languishingly, voicelessly warbles a ballad and worships at the shrine of his own deified vanity. "If you knew him a little better you would not suspect me of loving him," the little wife says later … in defence of her conduct to her husband. At the same time she and her cousin make assignations, they compose a code of signalling, they are together everywhere—the enthroned—he at her feet to the utter disgust and disapproval of her husband in whose jealous eyes it all looks scandalous, though in his heart of hearts he … convict her of harm. While the husband is tormenting … the anxieties of the situation—blind to the fact that there is not a *bona fide* touch of sentiment in the affair, he meets an old friend, another unhappy Benedict, who in marrying his cook has not drawn a prize in the matrimonial lottery; and together they discuss their miseries. "Married her, my dear Sir," says blighted husband, No. 2, "because she made such *bechamel* sauce. But that's all over now—she has neither the good points of a cook or of a companion." "It was rather like tempting providence though," replies No. 1, "to marry a woman with whom you had not even a character." Then the various plans are detailed which Mr. Dismore has tried to sever the connection between himself and his late cook so far unavailingly. Both men, when they part, are determined to free themselves at any cost from their fetters. So it is rather a relief to Mr. Prothero to find his little wife in a specially tantalizing humour when they meet in the afternoon. It decides him to take a step at which he has long hesitated. He suspects that the cousin Bertie Twyford has been in the habit of frequenting the house during his absence. Now with the aid of a mechanical … he will make assurance doubly sure and bring about a *dénouement*, after which he will sue for a divorce.

Announcing his intention … retires to dress, … taking an opportunity to slip out, and fix an electric bell … the garden door through which the cousin is expected. Then the signal that the coast is clear is given by Kitty through the means of the drawing-room blind, to which Bertie Twyford as usual immediately responds. But his entrance sets the bell off. Tingle, tingle, it goes with the persistency that is so maddening until husband and servants are summoned to the spot. When Bertie Twyford knows he is discovered in a false position like a whipped cur he slinks out, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Prothero to talk over the event together. It is all very amicably done. She has often sighed for a separation, and now he asks her to let him arrange it. But first he would like her to explain a few things—he would like to see Bertie's letters and keepsakes. To this she makes no demur; and undoubtedly when he comes to examine them there is no reason why she should be afraid to acknowledge their receipt. Schoolboy silliness and stupid vanity—nothing to be jealous at. Finally, as a last request Kitty begs her husband to take her to dine with him at the Savoy—a grand extravagant dinner such as he would treat a woman to, who was not his wife. To which he consents. It will be their last *tete a tete*—after that the divorce. But the separation never takes place—the little storm blows entirely over; and there is so much more of the bride and bride-groom than the divorce court air about them that the waiters shower rice upon them as they leave the dining-room. Mr. Charles Hawtry as the husband, Miss Lottie Venne as his wife, and Mr. Chas. Brookfield, the author, as Bertie Twyford were admirable in their various roles. The minor parts were equally well sustained, and the *mise-en-scene* pretty drawing-room and Savoy dining-room charmingly realistic. If there was a fault in the bright little play it was that to suit English notions it ended up too serenely; there was a great deal too much bill and coo. But taken altogether it was entirely amusing and probably will have a long run, if the action which M. … for breach of copyright does not bring it to an untimely end. It seems, however, as if the English … that though the author is undoubtedly indebted to M. Sardou for much, it will not be easily proved that he has infringed the very loose laws that protect our literary rights.

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The Indian scholar Moulvie Rafi-ud-din Ahmed has written an interesting article for the Christmas number of the *Strand Magazine* on the Oriental studies of her Majesty. It is not very long since the Queen took up the idea of learning Hindustani, and we are told that she is already very well advanced in the knowledge of the language. A couple of *facsimile* pages from the Queen's Indian diary are reproduced in the paper from a copy she kindly made on purpose, besides graciously undertaking to read and revise the parts that related to her studies. This example of energy and activity of mind shown by her Majesty, who even more reasonably than other ladies of her age might excuse herself from taking trouble, should encourage her contemporaries to keep up their standards instead of relinquishing all their acquirements, because their days of prizes winning and competition are over. Idleness is not the general fault of the age. The young, the adult, and even the *passée* girls of to-day are abnormally diligent, though perhaps after the manner of new brooms. But there is a vast amount of laziness amongst elderly womankind, for which we frankly confess our belief that the far-reaching influence of the Psalmist is responsible. We are all used to being told when we wish to rouse up our elderly relatives to an effort—to join a pic-nic, a coaching trip, a Continental tour or a steam across the herring pond to the exposition at Chicago:—"You ought to know, my dear, that I am not so young as I used to be. When people are as near as I am to the limit of life allotted by the Psalmist, they should be making ready for the next world, instead of enjoying this." At sixty-nine to sit still and mummify in preparation for the great final mummification—the fates preserve us from such a programme.

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Out of the many ills to which the flesh is heir an uncommon trial has arisen. When rumours of influenza were abroad, the Carbolic Smoke-ball Company in the assurance of the efficacy of their invention offered £100 to any one who having sniffed one of their smoke-balls a stated number of times, for a certain number of days, was not proof against the infection. A certain lady seeing the doleful effects of the disease all around invested half a guinea in the preparation and carried out the Company's directions to the letter. But alas for human frailty, susceptibility, or credulity, after three weeks' patient sniffing she was struck down with the influenza. But not fatally. If she had died the cause of smoke balls would possibly have lived and thriven. As it was she rose up and demanded the money from the Company, who unprepared for the failure of their patent, declined to pay on the plea that there was a misunderstanding about the offer. But Mr. Justice Hawkins did not see any justification for the Company's refusal, and he decided that the lady was entitled to the reward—a view of the case Mr. Justice Lindley confirmed this week in the Court of Appeal—a judgment which will probably affect the future dividends of the Smoke-Ball Company, Limited.

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While the world is warmly discussing the merits of our various poets with a view to the Laureateship, Mr. Rudyard Kipling in his poem "Primium Tempus" in *the Idler* tells how satisfactorily a poet of the neolithic age put an end to the same questions of rivalry of merit. His method is described in the first two verses—his moral in the last.

Then a rival (of Solutre) told the tribe my style was [outre:
'Neath a hammer, grooved, of dolomite, he fell;
And I left my views of Art, barbed, and tanged [beneath the heart
Of a mammothistic poet at grenelle.
So I stripped them scalp from scull, and my hunting [dogs fed full;
And their teeth I neatly threaded on a thong,
And I wiped my mouth, and said: 'It is well that [they are dead,
For I know my work is right, and theirs was wrong!'
Here's my wisdom for your use, as I learned it when [the moose
And the reindeer roared where Paris roars to-night
There are nine and sixty ways of constructing tribal [lays,
*And-every-single-one-of-them-is-right.*

THE proposed reconnaisance for investigating the best mode of connecting by railway the West Coast of the Madras Presidency with the Southern Mahratta Railway system of Mysore, will, it is said, not exceed Rs. 25 per mile. The Mysore Government will bear the portion of the survey cost proportionate to the mileage within Mysore territory, and they will also provide for the reconnaisance a small staff acquainted more or less with the country to … proposed railway. The Mysore … the best …

## TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Dec. 9.

ONE earnestly hopes, and trusts, and prays that the mothers of England will not take fright by the unfortunate death of the Rugby schoolboy, and by the showers of letters which have been written on the subject. Let us remember that the modern system of athletics as forming a part of education is the most radical change and the most important change in the theory and practice of education made in the last three centuries. That a boy should be made to train, develop, and exercise the body; to endure hardness; to suffer fatigues patiently and willingly; to learn how to do things; to acquire skill and dexterity of hand and eye; to work together; to obey and to command; that all these things should be taught and learned in boyhood—*specially by boys who are going to be the leaders of their generation*—can one conceive a more valuable training? The results are evident everywhere—in our colonies—in the services—in the professions. I am old enough to remember a time when, at all but half-a-dozen public schools, the boys were allowed to please themselves in the matter of games and sports. Athletics did not exist. Some played cricket; a few played football; many did nothing but loaf and lounge; these boys grew up flabby in will, morals and principles, as well as flabby of muscle; since they had never learned to train and subdue the body, how could they be expected to subdue the mind? Let those who can remember, and can compare, consider the enormous difference between the young officer of the present day and him of the sixties. Or let anyone compare the … of the undergraduate … with … fathers in the early sixties. We are not yet, I own, quite arrived at the kingdom of Heaven, but our average young man of the present day, in physique, in morals, and … principles, is indeed very far in advance of the young man thirty years ago. Why? Because he is an athlete; because he has been taught to govern and restrain himself; because he has learned to exercise his will. Is he more intellectual? Not a bit. That, you see, is quite another question. We have hardly as yet begun to consider what we ought to teach the average young man who doesn't want to know anything; we have not begun to realise that he will speedily forget whatever he is taught at school, and that the things we now teach him, beyond the elements, are things of no earthly use to him, and that the kind of life he is to lead will require, for the most part, mechanical thought in a narrow groove. When he does want to learn anything it is for the exam. that bars the entrance to the profession he desires to follow. For that exam. Mr. Wren will coach him better in a month than the public school in a year. Meantime let him run; let him play football, … let him earn the discipline of endurance and obedience. In short, when I look at the average young man of the present day, I find him well set up and strong—athletics generally; his limbs are thick and long—football and running; he carries himself upright—volunteering; he is temperate and abstemious—training; his conversation is clean—moral influence … if he has vices, they are kept secret, because All, my dear matron—all, I assure you—is the result of the public schools, whose example is now being followed even by the Board schools.

A writer in the New York *Critic* calls attention to the way in which … all other heroines of fiction in her power of swooning at the smallest—as well as the largest—provocation. She is always swooning and fainting. To be sure, her trials are many and great. She faints or swoons when her lover proposes; she faints when her mother refuses her consent; she faints when the Captain goes to the wars; she faints when she visits him in the sponging house. Now, in all the novels of the last century, and in a great many novels of this, the women go off in a faint at every moment of emotion and surprise. We see Mrs. Bardell fainting in Mr. Pickwick's arms, for instance. Of course, it was at one time supposed to be the correct thing to show signs of faintness at every surprise, and this long after the time of Amelia. Mrs. Veneering faints on hearing that her husband has become an M.P. But was it always a sham? Did the sweet and tender Amelia counterfeit these swoons? Did other ladies behave like the tender Amelia? My theory, based upon a large study of eighteenth century novels and letters and biographies, is that, down to quite recent times, men and women alike were much more ungoverned than they are now. We find certain evidence that all the emotions—love, rage, jealousy, despair, hatred, revenge—were … a hundred years ago far more violently … we can at present understand. I do not believe that … shammed; and I do believe that all ladies … in her time, in much the same way. Why, then, if …, are we so much more self-restrained than we …? … we bear the blows—and accept the favours—of fortune with so much more stoicism? There are … there is a much … between us and the depths; there is no debtors' prison, for instance; there is a vast amount of accumulated wealth; a family in its third generation of success is guarded by these accumulations and by ties of blood against all kinds of surprises; a very great number of families never dread poverty at all. This makes a great difference. The annals of the last century are full of the most frightful and the most sudden reverses. Again, people have far less power than they had. Men used to kick their valets, ladies used to beat their maids. When you could do that, there was some sense in falling into a rage royal. But now one cannot enjoy that luxury. Again, we now drink much less wine and beer and strong waters than we did. Ladies, when they took these things, as they used to take them, regularly and freely, were much more emotional than in these days when they take nothing. And we take more exercise, and we have made the exhibition of emotion ridiculous—men used to weep copiously and loudly on occasions when they would now be ashamed so much as to snuffle; we no longer fight—less than a hundred years ago men were always quarrelling in public places, and fighting with fists and chairs and whatever else came handy. To all these things add the extended use of that salutary herb tobacco, … perhaps—I do not know—some softening of manners, some improvement in the minor …, and we may understand a little how and why we have learned to control our tempers and to restrain—the men from rages; and the women from fainting.

I think that the reason why men have never, even in the most ungoverned times, fainted so readily as women is that they are slow of imagination. Disaster falls upon a family; instantly the wife and the daughters understand clearly what it means—in a moment of time they see the whole change—the train of miseries—that the disaster will bring; the change to poverty, the loss of luxuries, social consideration, friends, dignity, self-respect, all. Amelia found her husband in a sponging-house: she saw all that it might mean for herself and her children, and she swooned away. The man, slower of perception, takes in the … much more gradually; often he never takes it in at all, because, being a man, he looks forward to the impossible, and thinks he can succeed … Only one disaster strikes him instantly; and that is when his doctor tells him he must die. Then—as physicians have told me—he swoons away; he falls down inanimate at his doctor's feet. For Death all men can understand. Yet you may tell even a young and happy woman that she must die and she will not faint. Amelia, in the age of swoons, would not have fainted at receiving this intelligence. Why? Is woman's faith stronger? Is Death a lesser evil to a woman than to a man? Tell me, my sisters, if you can?

The Domestic Museum has received an accession of great value and interest. It is nothing less than an old constable's staff, with the gold crown—in this case of brass. Perhaps they were all of brass. Now, I always believed, in my ignorance, that the policeman's truncheon was the exact copy—the grandson—of the old constable's staff. Nothing of the kind. The constable's staff was not intended as a weapon of offence or defence; it was an emblem of office. It represented the law and its majesty; not to acknowledge that emblem was contempt of Court. The staff is only a little thing 6 inches long—no thicker than your thumb, dear sir, or your two thumbs, dear madam—an inch in diameter, with this little brass crown on the top. You could carry it in your waistcoat pocket. "Ah!" said Mr. Weller, addressing Mr. Grummer on a certain memorable occasion; "it's werry pretty, especially the crown, which is uncommon like the real one." Cheeky, but humorous, and deserving of punishment—which followed, though mildly. I suppose that the constable's staff went out when the policeman's truncheon came in. After all, it is better in dealing with breakers of law to rely on something that will break their heads, should that performance be necessary, than on an emblem, however pretty, which only represents a principle.

Here follows a question of minor social matters. When did the envelope come into general use? Lamb speaks of it in one of his essays. I thought that as early as 1820, or thereabouts, this kindly wrapper and concealer of written thought had been quite common; and the reason why I ask this question is that I have before me a letter from no less a scribe than Miss Mitford, written to Mrs. Trollope on the subject of her troubles with the editors, who would not pay her for her work. It is written on a strong, but not thick, unglazed letter paper—not note paper size. It covers all four pages, with the exception of a part of the fourth page, reserved for the address and for folding. There was no … used. Therefore, we may take … between ladies … generally used … Reading … speaks of the … about …

… vion. Though certainly not a … close observer, and possessed of a … She took the idea of "Our Village" … ton Irving's "Sketch Book." But … brought out two or three volumes o… three tragedies, all played with some success. Her plays, however, I am given … stand (because I have never read any of them) … as mediocre as her poems. However, whe… envelope come …? Miss Mitford's letter was … and sealed; there is no postage stamp; but there is a stamp, "T.P. Rate 2," from which one conjectures that 2d. was then the cost of posting a letter from Reading to Harrow. Postage was then charged according to distance. A uniform rate was not attempted until some years later, when they made it 4d. for every letter. However, Miss Mitford's letter might carry us a long way in many directions. Once more I … When … they come into general … that singularity used … And when did we take adhesive envelope instead of the … simple, step of using an … far as I remember, when … putting on a seal? So … and the usual fittings—f… presented with a desk … mortal verses (Latin—Lon… writing of my immortal … Shorts)—there were sticks of red, blue, and bro… sealing-wax in it, with a fancy seal—it should hav… shield or coat-of-arms, but our family is … ent that we have forgotten our shield—a littl… case which held a dozen "Vestas," and enve… innocent of gum. I know there were envelopes, … think they were gumless.

## REVIEWS.

LONGMAN'S Colonial Library … added five other stories to the list already published in this series. "DARKNESS AND DAWN," by F. W. FARRAR, in two volumes; "SHE," by RIDER HAGGARD, "SNAP," by C. PHILLIPPS WOLLEY, with illustrations by H. G. WILLIAK. These are interesting additions to this excellent series, specially published for India and the Colonies, and form welcome contributions to our literary store. "Darkness and Dawn" takes us back to the days of Nero, and brings us from the darkness of moribund paganism to the dawn of Christianity in the world of Rome. The fiction, Archdeacon Farrar tells us, is controlled and dominated by historic facts. In those days, indeed, facts were quite independent of fiction in … interest and … anticipation. … marches on ruthlessly through every crime … enjoyment of short, fleeting, but unsatisfying power. Yet the author tells the reader that he has scarcely … the most distant allusion … referred to the worst features in that time of darkness, while without extenuating the realities of cruelty and bloodshed, he has frequently softened down their more terrible incidents and details. Though this book is not a novel, and though the author has dealt with the epoch of which he writes with a view to illustrating and explaining an historical event, which strikes him, in common with multitudes of others, as the most sacred and interesting on which the mind can dwell, yet we cannot read those pages without becoming as intensely interested as if we deliberately gave ourselves up to the influence of a wild but enchanting book of fiction. To the student of the history of the time of Nero, we recommend this book, as calculated to … his mind with the ways and manners of the time.

"She" has thirty-two illustrations by Maurice Greiffenhagen and Charles H. M. Kerr, and … improbable, but engrossing in its interest. Any one who wants a story elaborately and perfectly carried out, in which events crowd on in procession, each more exciting than its predecessor, and each easily conceivable when we once yield, as yield we must, to the seductions of the story. There is a fine scene in which the narrator contemplates a soul in hell, and hears "She" speak a Commination Service of her own, all in Arabic to be sure, but the note of it alone "curdled his blood and for a second stopped his heart." Indeed, we cannot wonder, when we read it translated into modern, if poetic, English. Mr. Cecil Rhodes might read again the pages of this book, now ready for the Colonies—Central Africa will soon take its place as a well known one—and remodel his views of the probable tenour of the lives of the Aborigines. It is not safe nowadays to tell these wondrous travellers' tales of even the most unknown spots on the earth. All places run the chance of exploration and their idols are shattered. Goddesses like "She" step into the cool light of the temperate zone and the eternal forest retires before the settler's hatchet, and with it all the old wild romance disappears. But "She" as a legend of the days that must have been is, if weird, most interesting.

"Snap," a Legend of the Long Mountain, is a tale for boys and starts with the hero, Snap Hales, when a cheeky young boy at school, and carries him through a somewhat chequered career, which … ranche, … upon when he goes West to get work on … The boy being successful at his first attempt …, as boys in … should be, does … through every adventurous vicissitude. How … does must be found by reading this bright, … book.

"Coursing and Falconry," by Harding Cox and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, with Illustrations, edited by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort. The Badminton Library of which this book forms one volume, is offered to the public to supply the need for an encyclopaedia, which gives information on the various British Sports and Pastimes. There are many scattered volumes on Hunting, Racing, Lawn-Tennis; but to give to the public … the editor of the Badminton Library … will treat successively of the sports … books … indulged in by Englishmen. The … and past … many years' experience is recorded in every … results … steps at the sport or pastime of which they … this volume takes Coursing as the subject of … half, and treats of the greyhound from the … of his birth to his victory in the coursing … and inculcates the best methods by which such … story can be attained. The chapter devoted to the Waterloo Cup tells us its history from 1836, when it was first recorded as an event until the present year, with a list of the winners, their pedigree, and their near and dear relatives. We are glad to find that the author holds that "the greyhound is not half such a fool as he looks, and that if properly treated, he can develop into an intelligent, affectionate and tractable animal ...... There is an old adage that a greyhound cannot be a good one, unless he is a fool, but we beg to differ, and most strongly object to the employment of fools for any purpose save that of making wise men laugh. The idea is that an intelligent dog is prone to run cunning, which may in some instances occur; but on the other hand a real fool of a dog does not possess the spirit of emulation that prompts him to 'cut out' his opponent, nor does he show the fire, devil, and dash that enable him to dust his hare in the style so taking to the eyes of experienced coursers." We are glad to find that the greyhound, that most graceful of animals, deserves a better reputation than he generally gets. The illustrations are good, Master Magrath, Greentick, Fullarton, Mespilus, Misterton have plates to themselves. There is a chapter on some English Coursing Clubs in which records of the chief meetings are given. Altogether the treatise on coursing seems as complete as an expert could make it, the information is accurate, and presented succinctly. Falconry occupies the second place in this volume, and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles devotes his literary gifts successfully to the description of this pastime, now so little in vogue. This utilitarian age of enclosed parks and careful cultivation, relegates falconry to comparatively few parts of the country, and though the lovers of this sport are its most ardent votaries, their opportunities for enjoying it are surrounded by grave difficulties. Falconry travelled to Britain like so many other good things from the East, and its history takes us as far back as 1200 B.C. On falconry there are works in every tongue, proving its universality, but the author of this treatise confines himself to the description of modern falconry "with all the advantages of modern science, with all the disadvantages of modern agriculture, and the modern manner of life." As in everything else now-a-days, high scores mark superiority, and the falconer of the present day can kill a longer score of quarry than his ancestor of the middle ages. In parenthesis, we may observe that if a falconer wants to run up a remarkable score, he might direct his hawk's attention to our tiresome friend the Indian crow. Rook hawking is a favourite pastime in spring-time in England; here we could have it all the year round. In this book we have all the hawking accessories accurately described and well-illustrated, and in these matters Indian and Dutch patterns are preferred. The bell should be Indian, those made at Lahore are the best, they are marvellously durable, cheap, and the tone is unimpairable. Strange to say Japanese and European falconers agree in carrying the hawk on the right hand, but Indian, Persian, and other Oriental falconers on the left. The chapters on the peregrine and on the taking and training of eyesses, on game hawking, magpie hawking, are most interesting even to those who know nothing of the technicalities of falconry and the volume is profusely illustrated. Indeed the whole book makes delightful reading. The appendix and index to this volume completes what is an admirable digest of coursing and falconry information.

"Our Land and Country," published by C. A. Nichols and Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A., gives a panorama of four hundred years of American progress in a series of pictorial reproductions of very fine photographs. It is claimed for this attractive book that it is the most complete and attractive art memorial ever attempted. It is in… a splendid album, bringing together … rical scenes of …

## CRICKET.

### LORD HAWKE'S TEAM V.S. THE PARSEES.

THIS great and absorbing struggle was continued yesterday on the maidan under splendid atmospheric conditions. The great heat which is usually at this season of the year was tempered by a good breeze, which made it very pleasant for the dense gallery of spectators who clustered around the scene of conflict. When the cessation of hostilities was called on Thursday evening the innings closed for that day with the Parsee score at eighty-eight and three wickets in hand, so that it was generally believed the dismissal of the remainder would not take long to be accounted for. But the elder Mody, who is every inch worthy to share the high reputation of his brother in batting stood his ground like a Spartan, and put thirty-seven to his account by most careful and industrious cricket before he was caught by Gibson. His shaping at the wickets was an admirable hand and he received the warmest plaudits for his fine score. When the last wicket fell for an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-seven runs or twelve behind their opponents' score, the opinion was generally established that Mr. Pavri's men would make a decided stand to regain the ground they had lost, if they could succeed in measuring the lives of their adversaries for a not very formidable score. To the unbounded gratification of the Zoroastrians, who cheered and applauded frantically, and the dismay of the European section, Lord Hawke, the English captain, and Gibson were clean bowled in the second innings in two consecutive balls from Writer in his first over, with a most harassing leg-break. Their downfall was most unfortunate. Not a single run was scored. This dissolution at the very outset was none the less disheartening to their partisans than the bad luck which was seen on the side of the Parsees when they commenced their first innings. But the trundling of Writer is, without doubt, difficult to negotiate, and if forward play is not followed up, it is simply irresistible. Wright and Hornsby made a stand. The former played with consummate skill, and made his twenty-four by a very careful game. The lot were all out for eighty-five, a result due to the splendid bowling of Writer, who secured eight wickets for thirty-five runs. The opening of the visitors' second innings was as remarkable as it was surprising, and covered their comrades-in-arms with glory. Jackson, who had such a prominent innings on Thursday was out for a duck. It wanted ninety-eight runs to win the match, and when the local eleven went in again to run this up, six of their best wickets went down for fifty-seven, which leaves them to make forty-one. When time was called, play was thus interrupted at a most exciting stage, and it remains to be seen to-day whether the Englishmen will allow the remaining four wickets to claim that number.

R. E. Mody and M. D. Kanga, the two overnights, resumed their innings yesterday to the onslaught of Hill at the Pavilion end and Hornsby from the other side. When 90 were put up Mody drove Hill to leg for a four. The excitement manifested by the far gallery became unbounded: when the same batsman made a boundary hit off Hill with a hard and clean drive. The demonstration reached its climax when Mody cut Hornsby across to the far boundary. With a vigorous … Hawke by … into the outfield, where Lord and five were run. Kanga, who was batting steadily, was caught by …tine, off Hornsby, when he had made ten. (Score: …) Darwalla followed and soon commenced hitting … to Hill. The score had mounted … down the Parsees only twelve runs behind 127, which left Mody who had played a fine innings … an easy chance to Gibson at midwicket and … 37, the top score, to his account, and was … loudly cheered as he returned to the tent. (Score: 127-9-37.) Writer was last man in and … enjoy the company of Darwalla th… only … leg-before-wicket to Gibson, who … the Pavilion end. The Parsee innings thus completed at … minutes to one o'clock for an aggregate of 127, which left them twelve runs behind their opponents.

At ten minutes past one o'clock Lord Hawke and Hornsby took their stand at the wickets to commence their second venture. Writer the left-hand crack bowler of the Parsees, took command of the bowling at the Pavilion end and in his second and third deliveries clean bowled the English captain and Gibson, who followed him, amidst thunders of applause. (Score: 1-2-0.) The commencement was a most remarkable one, and was a tremendous take-down for the batsmen, who were completely beaten by Writer's tremendous leg breaks, which can only be negotiated by forward play. C. Wright partnered Hornsby. The couple did not at all appear to be at home with the bowling. The greatest excitement prevailed. Scoring was slow, runs coming … after twenty minutes' play. Hornsby cut Kanga … neatly in the slip for a three, … Writer to this side for a double. Young Mody was standing at cover-point made a good … to catch it, but had the sun in his eyes. In the next over from Kanga, Hornsby drew him to … for a four, which put twenty on the board. … associate hit Writer prettily to leg for a similar … A change was made in the bowling, Pavri … his hand in place … Hornsby … double and a boundary … endeavouring to cut W… a catch in the slips … after running … On resuming … wickets with … of his partis… off before … partnered … received a … He was unf… the ball go… fairly off his … Vernon, who … was playing … of the new b… mount to 70. … Vernon cracked … double and a single … in his next over bowled Wright who was d… applauded for his score of 24. (Score: 76-7-24.) … Wright, the next batsman, … his score with a … when Bapasola caught him at long-off. (Score: 82-8-…) Maclean who followed lost the company of Vernon, who was bowled by Writer after adding nineteen to the score. (Score: 85-9-1….) The last wicket was … Heseltine who was caught in … ball by Bapasola at point … of Writer for the next … innings of the Englishmen terminated … The minutes to four for a total of 85 runs, which left twenty three short of the century with the addition of … by which they were leading on the first innings.

At two minutes to four M. D. Kanga and D. E. … went to withstand the attacks of Jackson and Hornsby. The latter batsman, in attempting to strike Hornsby to leg, stepped in front of his wickets, and was given out l-b-w. This result was decidedly unfortunate. (Score: 0-1-0.) Pavri filled the vacancy. Kanga got some good cuts, and brought ten up. Robinson, who suffers from a bad leg, was within an ace of catching Pavri at point. The batsman after this lucky let off made a fine hit to leg for a four. After most patient game Hornsby disturbed Kanga's wickets when the score had reached 27. (Score: 27-2-14.) Gagrat joined his captain. Three byes were run for one of Jackson's balls, which were followed by another three made by Gagrat with a superb cut. With another big low drive, off Hornsby, the Parsee crack put another three to his account. Two more successive drives for a double and a boundary, off Jackson, from the same batsman brought the score up to 40. At this stage when the greatest excitement prevailed Pavri was caught at point by Robinson. (Score: 42-3-9.) Gagrat received the assistance of D. D. Kanga, who was nearly run out in his eagerness to get runs. Gibson came on to relieve Jackson, and when Gagrat had made twelve he was caught by Hawke. (Score: 48-4-12.) The half century came up with the association of Kanga and R. E. Mody who made a cut for two off Hornsby, when he was clean bowled by that bowler. (Score: 55-5-4.) Daruwalla who followed broke his duck with a double, when Jackson took a most difficult catch, which Kanga gave him. (Score: 57-6-9.) Time was called at this stage.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lord Hawke, b Pavri | 8 | b Writer | 0 |
| J H J Hornsby, b Kanga | 21 | c Gagrat, b Writer | 23 |
| A E Gibson, l-b-w b Pavri | 3 | b Writer | 0 |
| C Wright, c Writer, b Pavri | 3 | b Kanga | 24 |
| F Jackson, b Bapasola | 39 | c Machlivala, b Writer | 0 |
| A J L Hill, b Writer | 12 | c D Kanga, b Writer | 7 |
| J S Robinson, c Cooper, b Writer | 14 | b Writer | 0 |
| Vernon, c Bapasola, b Writer | 15 | b Writer | 19 |
| Maclean, run out | 5 | not out | 0 |
| Heseltine, b Writer | 1 | c Bapasola, b Writer | 0 |
| H Wright, not out | 10 | c Bapasola, b M Kanga | 1 |
| Extras | 8 | Extras | 11 |
| Total | 139 | Total | 85 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| 1st Innings. | B. | R. | M. | W. | 2nd Innings. B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pavri | 75 | 43 | 5 | 3 | 30 | 15 | … | … |
| Bapasola | 40 | 33 | 1 | 1 | 15 | … | … | … |
| M Kanga | 35 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 40 | … | … | … |
| R E Mody | 25 | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Writer | 51 | 16 | 3 | 4 | … | … | … | … |
| Gagrat | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

Pavri and Mody bowled one two no-balls.

1st Inni[ngs] …
Mr Cooper, c … Hornsby …
Mr Machliwalla … Hornsby …
Mr Gagrat, run o…
Mr D E Mody, … Hornsby …
Mr D D Kanga, l…
Mr M E Pavri …
Mr N C Bapa…
M D Kanga …
R E …
D D …
D …

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## THE BUISSON VAPOUR B[ATH].

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must apologise to my numerous correspondents for my seeming want of courtesy in not replying to their inquiries. The reason is that shortly after my letter on the subject of the vapour bath appeared, all my pamphlets relating thereto, during my absence up country, mysteriously disappeared from the place where I had carefully put them. It turned out ... the partner of my joys, next ... that the pamphlets should not be lost, put them carefully away in a safe place, and omitted, before starting on her missionary tour, to inform me of the fact. Having found these indispensable circulars, I have arranged with Messrs. Phillips and Co., the Bombay chemists, to order out a set of the apparatus for use in my own family, and other sets for sale to the public according to the demand. I cannot say what the exact cost will be in rupees; but as the two combined apparatuses for hot air (Turkish Bath) and for vapour (Russian Bath) with all appliances either for sitting in a chair or lying in bed costs in England only £3-10-0, the cost in Bombay will be about Rs. 70.

In my former letter I gave my reasons for believing that the vapour bath is a reliable cure for hydrophobia and for fevers. I notice that the bath is stated to be a cure for rheumatism, gout, eczema, lumbago, sciatica, and skin, liver, and kidney affections. I have sufficient confidence in its efficacy to believe that it is a cure for these diseases, but having had the good fortune to be saved from a personal experience of them, I will not enlarge upon this topic. I will only speak of what I know. Any one who has had much hard work either on foot or horseback in Indian jungles whether in the hot or cold weather, knows how supremely refreshing is a hot bath in the evening. Also, when one is suffering from a sudden chill, nothing is so likely to put one to rights as a good hot bath, as hot as you can bear it. The one disease that everybody suffers from in India more or less is fever, ordinary malarious gastric, jungle or remittent fever as it is called, or intermittent, or perhaps enteric or typhoid fever. The doctors say, and even medical books advise that when one has fever, the body should be cooled by sponging, in order to reduce the high temperature, and that for those strong enough to bear the shock, a cold bath is advisable, and even sponging with ice-cold water. But, books or no books, is such a remedy according to common sense? The body is heated above its normal temperature, true, but what causes the heating? the stoppage of the insensible perspiration through the sudden closing of the millions of pores in the skin. And what causes the closing of these pores? Faintness consequent upon over-exertion, or a chill when the stomach is a little out of order, or one is slightly indisposed. The first thing to be done surely is to re-open the pores. Agreed, say our medical friends, administer diaphoretics, or quinine antipyrin or phenaticin, and lower the temperature by their means. Thank you, no, I reply, I dont wish to be poisoned, and die from collapse or after-complications. If over-exertion is best relieved by the hot water, and the chill most quickly removed, it seems to me that the fever induced by the chill or over-exertion will be most speedily conquered by the same method of cure. The hot bath temporarily raises the body temperature it is true, but it induces profuse perspiration as soon as the patient wraps up in bed, and so enables the body more quickly to cool down to normal temperature by becoming a magnified kooja or water-cooler. I have tried it, and know by experience that the hot bath cures in a day simple fevers that otherwise would become complicated and hang on one for a week or fortnight.

The old Romans knew what they were about. After conquering a town, they put on the taxes ... the proceeds they built ... justice, promoted games, bathe the people cleanly, vigorous in body, and gave them a cure for disease. The cure was maintained by its intrinsic merits at Constantinople ... Empire and is the ... ages, kept up ... it is now known as the Turkish ... That used by the Grand Mogul is still Turkish ... at Delhi. In Bombay it is known as the ... A number of native gentlemen have it in private houses. But it has been reserved for the ... of the nineteenth century to invent a small ... appliance which is a thermal or Turkish ... bath in one, whichever type ... may deem most suitable. The simple contrivance of a semi-cylindrical wicker work frame makes it possible to have your hot air or vapour bath in your own bed or sitting in your own chair. A three-wick spirit lamp gets up any required temperature at a quick rate, the apparatus packs up in a small dealwood box so that it can be carried about in districts travelling without inconvenience, while the cost is so moderate as to bring it within the reach of every one. The circulars I have with me gives laudatory certificates from the six principal medical journals, including the *Lancet*, as also from medical men of the highest standing. What more can I say? I hardly know which most to commend, the simplicity of the apparatus or its efficiency. All I can suggest in conclusion is that your readers should write to their chemists or to Messrs. Phillips and Co., and ... become possessors of a life-saving and life-giving appliance. ... who wish to maintain good health in this enervating climate must learn to study the ... simple ..., abstinence in drinking, and a moderate exercise physical work are essential.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING, F.S.A.

Malabar Hill, Bombay.

## THE CRICKET MATCHES AND THE MANDAP.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

... have engaged the ... bay are about ... of Bombay ... ineer and the ... allowed a ... ade for the ... this mandap ... Bombay, and ... to see these ... ge number of ... advantage of ... iently and at ... begging their ... for one of the ... coming match between ... Presidency ... Parsees is already exciting very great interest ... re is a rumour afloat that the mandap is going to be removed before that ... a rumour, but if it is a fact ... day. I heartily wish ... the Executive Engineer to allow the ... I beg the ... to continue for these ... days more, and thus ... confer a great boon on those who ... myself have used ... have enjoyed the benefit of it.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

... 30.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was reported yesterday that the Executive Engineer had ordered the removal of the grand mandap on the Esplanade after the return match between Lord Hawke's team and the Parsees is over. If that be true, will you allow me to ask the Executive Engineer, who, I am informed, has the charge of the Esplanade, whether he considers the coming match of the Presidency *vs.* the Parsees as of no interest to the public. No cricket match has, in my opinion, excited greater, or even as much interest, in Bombay as that match, and the public of Bombay, especially the European portion of it, look forward with very great interest to that coming event. As to the usefulness of the mandap to the lovers of sport of Bombay, and also of the Mofussil, who have come to Bombay solely for these matches, there cannot be two opinions. Yours, &c.,

Dec. 30. ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers kindly inform me where I can get those flasks of some fire-extinguishing chemical intended to be thrown into burning buildings with the object of choking combustion.—Yours &c.,

Dec. 22. J. W. B.

## GOA NEWS.

THE *Boletim Indiano* publishes the following telegram received from Goa, dated 28th December:—"Ring Commandant of the Sonod taken by invitation at Pangim, by the Governor-General) has been made prisoner, and kept in the Fort of Aguada. The houses of the leader of the popular party of Bardez and of the Baron of Pernem are surrounded by soldiers. A charge of sedition has been made against them. Bardez people are terrified, and those of Pernem are excited. Sanguinary conflicts are feared."—Mr. Arez, who has left for Portugal with the hope of gaining a seat in the Deputies House in Lisbon, has been replaced by Mr. Leao, the late Administrator of Salsette.—A protest against the order of the Governor-General prohibiting the students from reading newspapers in the Bibliotheca at Pangim has been numerously signed by the students.—Out of the grant of Rs. 10,000 for the sanitary improvement at Pangim Rs. 2,200 is being spent on wells for the storage of drinking water.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company for ... ending 8th and 15th October last amounted ... to Rs. 6,114 and Rs. 9,939 against ... 6,048 for the corresponding week ... the earnings of the current year ... are included the dues of the ... respective weeks.—Mons. S. ... Vara of Canara ... accept the post ... April next ... a Conca- ... Gaivao, the ... the forests, took ... ber.—On the 1st ... to the exhibitors, ... and agricul- ... ntive ... er-

## [... RefOR]MS IN INDORE.

[A c]orrespondent writes to us:—Having had ... an interview with his Highness the Holkar lately, I beg to send you the substance ... observations on the administration of his State, ... present, with my own conclusions on the subject.

... touching on several topics of the day, of ... interest, the conversation naturally came ... home, leading his Highness into a pretty long ... course on the policy of his government and on the changes through which it has gone from time to time. While on this subject, his Highness spoke ... his words, the ... feelingly, there was ... sense of wrongs suffered ... deep earnestness and ... anxieties and troubles ... hostilities encountered, ... the long and success... experienced. After recounting the ... the late Maharaja, his ... career ... his father ... Heir-Apparent, was said that the then ... administration, and set introduced into the work ... task. He gathered round himself right seriously to ... staff of secretaries of his himself a clever and energetic assistance, soon made his own selection and, with ... tion. This introduction of ... upon the administration would have been pro- new blood into the ... the State. But it was not to ductive of untold good ... late Maharaja grew jealous be. The old officers ... officers, under the Prince, if not of this rising staff of ... was too evident to them that of the Prince, himself ... selves betimes, they would be unless they stirred ... new rivals. They forthwith put trodden upon by the ... to the Prince and pursued him themselves in opposition ... devices of which political intriguers with all the arts ... briefly speaking, there were, at that are capable. The ... parties at Indore. The situation time, two political ... down to the time of the present remained unchanged ... to the throne. With that event the Maharaja's accession ... senior officers of the late Maharaja's regime had ... all claim to consideration by their previous conduct ... They were obliged to make room for their juniors, ... not all of them. The more deserving among them were still retained in the hope that they might give the benefit of their superior wisdom and experience to the juniors and train them up to their own level.

Here close the first chapter. The next opens with fresh complications. The old officers who were retained, themselves greedy of power and impatient of the rigid authority which his Highness sought to exercise over them, began to throw new difficulties in his Highness' way. They were joined in this course by some of the younger officers above referred to. The latter in spite of their obligations to his Highness for his having raised them to rank and opulence, ungratefully made common cause with them. Blinded by the pride of their high positions, they fancied that their interest lay in embarrassing his Highness and thus domineering over him. The clique made it their business, in collusion with meddlesome lawyers and adventurous busy-bodies abroad, to send reports to newspapers, sometimes favourable to his Highness and sometimes unfavourable, with the object of misleading both the public and the Maharaja. Another of their favourite schemes was to create dissensions in the Royal Household. For a time they had everything in their own way, his Highness being wholly absorbed in embarrassments of their creation and being as it were spell-bound. But the re-action was not long in coming. His Highness perceived the root of this state of things. With characteristic courage and strength of purpose, his Highness got rid of these restless spirits also, as he had got rid of the former lot.

The administration has now been purified. Political faction is at an end. The present advisers and officers of his Highness are doing their duties ... his Highness' wishes. His Highness himself has been freely taking a personal part in the affairs of the State, and is striving, body and soul, to render his subjects happy and prosperous. As evidence of this may be mentioned the enforcement of the His Highness' tours of inspection through the districts, and so on. From all these facts it may be confidently predicted that better times are coming upon Indore.

## THE D'ENSEM-DOYLE COMPANY.

THE musical combination that Mr. D'Ensem is carrying round the world is undoubtedly one of the best and most talented that has visited Bombay. The artistes provide an entertainment for their patrons that is a model of completeness and affords a critical and cultured audience genuine pleasure. Mr. D'Ensem himself possesses a rich baritone voice, which he uses with artistic effect in his delightful little entertainment, "Picture, Songs, and Story." This item of the programme alone is well worth hearing, and Mr. D'Ensem is to be heartily congratulated on the novelty and merit of his performance. Of Miss Bessie Doyle too much can hardly be said. It was claimed that Miss Doyle rivalled the ability of the greatest lady violinist Lady Halle. This was a bold assertion, but in fairness to Miss Doyle it must be said that she is a virtuoso of great ability and well entitled to a prominent place in the first rank of violinists. Her performances on Thursday and Friday were genuine musical treats, and her audience testified in no unmistakable manner to their satisfaction. Her touch is delicacy itself, and the tone she draws from her instrument is full, rich, and powerful; whilst her execution is brilliant and clean. Miss Edith Moore is also an artist of ability. She possesses a sweet and powerful soprano voice, which she uses with effect. All her songs were ... fully rendered and gained for her hearty acknowledgment ... Henry Dawson, R.A.M., contributes largely to the programme. He is a ... pianist and his performances received cordial recognition. A word of praise is also due to ... who produces some ... scenic ... effects. We again repeat that the whole entertainment is one of exceptional merit, and the opportunity of witnessing it should not be missed. The Company's next performance will be on Tuesday, the 3rd pr[oximo].

## THE ORDNANCE DE[PAR]TMENT ANNUAL DANC[E].

THE Annual Quadrille Party ... the Ordnance Department ... the Town Hall last night, passed off very successfully. The hall was tastefully decorated, strips of coloured cloth ... selves round the pillars, while stacks of ... them stood at their base. Two stars of swords glittered ... either side of the main door and palm branches on tastefully arranged between the doors. Shortly before the hour of mid-night, the guests formed up in the centre of the room and, joining hands, sang Auld Lang Syne. A splendid supper was thoroughly appreciated by the two hundred or more guests present, and it is needless to add, afforded general satisfaction. A carefully-selected programme of some twenty-six dances was gone through, and the good music combined with the excellent condition of the floor made dancing all the more pleasant. The dance was a success from every point of view, and must be reckoned a fit successor to its predecessors on the list of annual quadrille parties given by the Ordnance Department. The success of the dance was mainly due to the energy of the members of the committee, they being Messrs. Dixon, Marquis, Duncan, Morris, Barrett, Walshe, Whittaker, and Hicks.

## THE TRUE PROTECTION.

NOWADAYS the fiscal policy is always a prominent plank in the platform of every politician, yet it is a wise policy on the part of the consumers to place a tax on the articles which they do not make but only consume? Suppose, for instances, the customs duty is 33 per cent. on imported goods, the wages of the labourer in all grades of employment in a country thus protected, should be 33 per cent. higher than in a freetrade country, to make things equal—but, is it ever the case? True protection, like charity, begins at home, and in these days, when the air is laden with microbes, bacteria and other germs of disease, it behoves us all to be on guard against the common enemy. Old age kills but few, disease slays its thousands and millions, and all because mankind is so apathetic and careless about first signs of approaching sickness. Neuralgia is one of the most positive signs of the approach of some physical affliction, and requires immediate attention before it has progressed beyond human aid and fatal disease has got hold of some vital organ. J. Flyan, Esq., Arawa, Christchurch, writes: "It is with great pleasure and gratitude I take my seat to indite these few lines, in order that I may give expression to the feelings of thankfulness for the benefit I have derived from the use of CLEMENT'S Tonic. I have been a sufferer for the last eight years, and in that time have tried a number of physicians, and at great expense I have secured the opinions of men who were considered great authorities, but with no result, for I continually got worse. However they might differ about the treatment of my case, they all agreed that they could do me no good, and stated that *I was in the last stage of consumption, and fast coming to the end.* On doctors' advice I travelled all through the colonies, and consulted medical men as I travelled, but instead of improving got worse, and became destitute of means, and had to return to West Australia whence I started. This was five years ago, and at that time and ever since I have been completely prostrated and unable to do any sort of manual labour or in any way to earn a living, and I *was so weak and emaciated that I prayed and looked for the end from week to week.* I have been in many hospitals, and when out of them have tried all sorts of patent medicines without avail. About two months ago I experienced a very severe turn and seeing CLEMENT'S Tonic advertised I decided to try it (not that I thought it would do me any good, but I was so ill I must have something). I have used only two bottles, and can say truthfully that I am now stronger and better than at any time within the last six years, and intend to continue its use. Another man to whom I recommended CLEMENT'S Tonic said to me: "I wish to God I had known of such medicine ten years ago;" so much good it had done him. You are at liberty to publish this if of service.

FURTHER reductions in the subordinate staff of the Madras Railway are in contemplation. The Board of Directors think that the reductions should take place in the upper subordinate department, while the Government of India is of opinion that the lower clerks are too numerous and are paid inadequate salaries. The Government of India is for reducing the number of lower subordinates and increasing slightly the pay of those that remain in the service. The local Madras Railway authorities, on the other hand, think that if a reduction is to take place, they ... allowed a free hand to make what arrangements ... The Agent and Manager says ... litions ...

## THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Writing on the Race for the Viceroy's cup, a Calcutta contemporary's correspondence, says attention was engrossed by the prospects of the Viceroy's Cup. Catarina and Highborn have been in the public mouth for the blue ribbon of the Turf ever since they were purchased for exportation to this country, and had secured supporters far and wide. Later, when rumours of the latter's tender leg got abroad, money continued and increased to flow in on the English mare till the result of a trial between Good Hope and Highborn got abroad and the former of these sprang into favour but never eclipsed the position occupied by Catarina in public estimation. Perhaps for no other Cup race were the public so much at sea as they have been over the prospects of the race decided on Monday. It was known that Good Hope and Highborn were to be ridden out, their stable seemingly did not, nor cared to know which would do better in a race, and trials are ever deceptive. Then there were the Patiala candidates, about whom no trials or information was available, and no one had the heart to distress Wilson with any questions. Thus the issue lay between at least four candidates. A field of eight was obtained, and the joy of the bookmakers was unbounded. In the early part of the evening the general opinion prevailed that Good Hope and Catarina would live out and contest the issue. As the eight candidates were brought out and marched round in the paddock they were the subject of much admiration and criticism. They were then paraded in front of the stand and soon after were consigned to the Starter's hands. The race is described below. About a quarter of a mile from home Catarina was going very well in front, and the cry had already shaped itself that she was going to win, when Vinall was observed to be getting uneasy and shortly she fell away. Then the crowning piece of the ... attending the race was witnessed. Good Hope and Highborn, both ridden by first class horsemen, came along locked together ... a struggle for superiority. The whole stand ... in silence and expectation at one of the finest finishes we have witnessed, and it looked the race of either horse till within a few yards of the Judge's box when Robinson got Highborn's head in front. Silence still reigned. The Cooch Behar stable had won the Cup, ... the whole stand were for the moment ignorant as to which of the two game thoroughbred ones had secured the verdict. As soon as the numbers went up on the telegraph board the pent-up excitement of the vast assemblage found expression in ringing cheers, which were again repeated on the two jockeys being declared weight, and the Maharaja and the Maharani were overwhelmed with ovations. No victory could have been better received. The Maharaja is a favourite everywhere, and the manner in which he decided to run his horses could not but fail to meet with hearty approval. A good all-round sportsman, the victory and its circumstances are very appropriate.

The Viceroy's Cup.—A Cup value £100, presented by H. E. the Viceroy, and Rs. 8,000 from the Fund added to a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 150. Second horse to receive Rs. 1,200, and the third Rs. 800, out of the entire stakes. For horses. W. A. and C. 1 mile. Entrance—15th October, Rs. ...; 15th November, Rs. 200; 15th December, when race will close, Rs. 500.

H H Mah. of Cooch Behar's bk aust g Highborn by Grand Master—Her Ladyship (aged), 9st 0lbs, Robinson ... 1
H H Mah. of Cooch Behar's b aust m Good Hope, 9st 0lb, Trahan ... 2
H H Mah. of Patiala's ch e m Catarina by Poulet—Queen of Cyprus, (4 years), 8st 5lbs, Vinall ... 3
Mr Gregory's b aust h Whimbrel (5 years), 8st 10lbs, Williamson ... 0
H H Mah. of Patiala's br aust ... 0
... aust h Savant, 9st 3lbs, Pugh ... 0
Mr Apcar's ch aust h Riverina (5 years), 9st 2lbs, Fiddes .. 0
H H Mah. of Cooch Behar's b aust g Drummer Boy (4 years), 8st 9lbs, Lardner ... 0

Betting.—Starting prices: Evens Catarina, 5 to 2 against Good Hope, 4 to 1 each against Highborn and ..., 10 to 1 against Whimbrel, 12 to 1 against Riverina, and 20 to 1 against Drummer Boy.

The totalisator paid Rs. 60.

After the horses were paraded in front of the Viceregal stand they were marshalled at the post and quickly sent away, when Drummer Boy went to the front and made the running a few lengths in front of Catarina, who was followed by Good Hope, with Highborn at her quarters, Ringmaster next, then Savant, Riverina and Whimbrel. Drummer Boy's bolt was shot near the mile post, when he retired, leaving Catarina in front and the others unchanged in their positions, till after the Old Stand was passed, when Ringmaster tired away. Catarina continued to lead till coming to the turn for home, where she was in trouble, and shortly was passed by Good Hope with Highborn at her quarters. Coming to the Stand the latter got level and a splendid race home ensued, Highborn just getting his head in front when opposite the Stand. He could not improve on this, the Judge giving him the verdict by a head. A length between the second and third, and a neck separating the third and fourth. Time—3 mins. 9 1-5 secs.

## ON SPINS.

"THE other evening we happened to be discussing a very complete and clever note on "The Subaltern, recently contributed to the "St. James's Gazette" and believed to ... for its authoress an Indian ... spins, I was challenged by a certain spin. For ... to write a companion note on "Spins, fair ... because she thought me capable of doing them ... justice, but simply that she might ... over my ... equivalent to a ... pardoned. I shall lighten my task as far as possible by treating only of Indian spins, that is to say, of young ladies who come to this country before they have reached years of over-discretion, and are broken to harness here.

The spin, as we know her in India, is a far more complex type than the subaltern, and consequently more difficult to deal with in the abstract. Her complexity is her charm. A simple-minded spin is apt to be insulted with the epithet amiable, and allusions to bread and butter are sometimes connected with her name. A young lady, directly she steps on board a ship for the East, quits the chrysalis stage of her life's history, and by the time the voyage is at an end, has developed into a perfect image, and can fly very well indeed. Comparisons are, as a rule, to be avoided, but I consider a girl of 18 more than a match for a boy of 25. I hope the "boys" of 25 will not be offended. A spin told me only the other day that we are all boys till we reach the age of 30, and I suppose she ought to know. I wonder if a spin ever goes through a hobbledehoy stage? Somebody once told me that she entertains strange views in favour of the superiority of the male sex, while still in the chrysalis or school-girl period, which suggests a certain amount of hobbledehoyism. But these views disappear completely, except as regards subalterns, as soon as she turns her hair up. It is ... they are occasionally revived after that momentous event in favour of one particular person ... necessarily a subaltern—but never of more ... one—at all events at a time.

I ... confess to taking a great interest in spins. I embrace ... I have a large heart, and it is willing to ... career, a great many of them. I like to watch their manner ... think I prefer them to cultivate a shy ... I have ... the start, though, at the same time, aplomb ... hearty admiration for conspicuous ... degenerate ... it is well sustained and does not English girls ... impudence. I do not consider that well as American ... support aplomb at an early age so refreshing. I ... American spins are very precocious ... often puzzled to account for their conclusion that ... wisdom, but I have come to the ... with the currency ... is not altogether unconnected life that all spins ... There is one rule of without exception the ... themselves by. They observe few thousand years ... cult of the subaltern. In a placed on the retired ... subaltern will have been myth. There is, of course, ... with the rank of a sun spicuous heroism about ... a potentiality of con- very good fellow, but I am ... and he is generally a simply as a human animal, he ... sure that, looked on beauty he ought to be in order ... always the thing of tion he receives. I suppose ... attract the admira- intellectual superiority and wit ... his manners or cess with the fair. Or, is it ... insure his success ... coat? Personally, I disapprove of the cult of the subaltern, but I am prejudiced, being middle aged, and in civil employ. After all, he probably has his uses. Practice in flirtation is a very necessary branch of a spin's education. By flirtation I mean the act of conversing sympathetically about trifles with a member of the opposite sex, which, if the game is played fairly, is a fine mental and moral training. I draw a very decided line between flirting and spooning. Spooning is bad form, and kala "jagas" ought to be done away with. Most spins learn to flirt very readily, so do subalterns, and they like coaching one another. It is good for the subalterns, it keeps their liquor bill within limits.

I shall not go fully into the question of a spin's amusements, they are various and generally selected with a view to showing off the selectrix at her best. But there is one line all spins take up. They all dance as much as they can. This is curious, for dancing is the one thing the subaltern does not, as a rule, shine at. He thinks it, perhaps, rather a silly pursuit for so godlike a personage, or even for a common civilian, but he ought to consider it his duty to leave Olympus occasionally, in order to join his votaries in their sports. Bacchus was most obliging in that way, and I believe Krishna used to take the floor occasionally.

The newly arrived spin generally lands in a flutter of excitement that inclines her to be awfully nice to everybody. Then the little attentions she receives are apt to develop a little wind in her little head, so that she thinks they mean more than they do and rates her own attractions somewhat high in consequence and gives herself little airs. But these little airs amuse the spectators, hurt nobody and become her very well if she is pretty. During her first year she holds very strong views. Her likes and dislikes are appalling in their intensity, and she longs for the old school girl-confidences. The second year's spin has begun to find out whom she likes best among those she likes, and to regard certain men as her special friends, to distinguish between the real and the unreal, the right sort and the wrong, and to recognise the undesirability of gush and side. She probably elevates somebody into an ideal, and he is probably equally attracted by her and tells her so, bewailing the state of his exchequer. Result, a little sadness and a subsequent sense of relief. The third year's spin's development is a good deal influenced by the little romance just alluded to. The idealities of extreme youth are passing away and she begins to think she would like a home of her own and to regard mankind from that point of view. It is to be hoped that the right man will come along about this time otherwise she is liable to throw herself away on the wrong one. I am not sure that a fourth year's spin exists. I appear to be getting serious and shall be out of my depth directly, so my challenger must consider that I have performed her behest. I have written a little about spins and quite a lot about subalterns, as I feel safer with them, and after all, spins and subalterns, are very intimately connected. I give my views to the public, relying on their banality to save them from serious criticism, and in perfect confidence that no spin of my acquaintance, except my challenger, whom ... been silent, can give information as ... ...NES in the "Madras ...

...pholin... ...ples, B... ...s, Roughness ... Skin ... necessity ...

## F[E]MININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN.

NEVER till the present time, says a writer, had women such a golden ... Voltaire remarks, ... opportunity for revealing, as ... charm of her intellect. ... decline of her beauty, the middle-aged woman wider. ... generic term of "old maid" ... was the sphere of the ... the woman "with rights," "with ... have abolished the work." Taine marvelled over the ... substituted that of married women he found in the ... mission," with ... towns and in the dull country neighbourhoods ... England. We do not waste them in convents; we use them in philanthropy, education, politics, art, and even, in a left-handed way, the Church. Whereunto modern dress assists. We have abolished the ringlets, and white muslin, and blue ribbons sacred to maidenhood, as well as the caps of middle age. These latter, thanks to the advance made by the artist in hair, will soon become as extinct as the turbans our grand-mothers wore at the Georgian Jubilee. Bonnets will probably share the same fate, for hats are simultaneously worn by three generations. Mothers and daughters dress alike, aiming, not at maintaining an appearance of perennial youth, but of preserving that of an eternal midde-age.

TROUSERS FOR LADIES.

Do you know, says Mrs. Aria, that the reign of the petticoat is seriously threatened. Several women have urged that we should wear the "Bloomer" costume, whilst others have mounted the platform advertising the advantage of the divided skirt, and a very limited few have been brave enough to declare that what they really suggest is that we should wear trousers, pure, simple and hideous; for the adoption of knickerbockers as underclothing for walking on a muddy day there is ... measure of reason, for comfort and cleanliness may be gained from wearing these underneath our skirts instead of trailing petticoats. But even then I contend that ... for our own gratification, the knickerbockers, ... fine silken material, and it would should be made of them, too, to be cut extremely full, be necessary for ... would be too clearly visible. At ... else the outfit, however, there is only talk about adopting these. We have not yet done it in serious earnest, and courageous indeed will be the first woman of fashion who confides in her sister that she has taken the important step. For evening wear the knickerbockers, when we have taken to them, are to be made, I hear, of accordion pleated silk, and trimmed with lace, reaching to the ankle, and exactly resembling Turkish trousers. For the day time they are to reach the knees, like a man's shooting breeches.

FIGARO CI! FIGARO LA!

Well might the immortal Barbiere repeat his own words, if he came to life again and were called upon to admire the Parisian fashions of to-day, for the little round Zouave vest, or Figaro, relegated to obscurity some 20 or 30 years since, holds an undisputed sway over every style and material. In velvet, in cloth, in fur, in silk, for morning, afternoon, or evening wear, there it is, adorning alike the long, falling dressing-gown, or the decollete dress on which it manifests its presence, even if only by the help of a little gossamer or lace cunningly managed to show that it is not forgotten. Too much remembered it is, indeed, and becoming universal enough to be common, as well as the large plaid silks or velvets used with it as chemisettes, blouses and trimmings, or alone to make large bows on the hats and bonnets. Let us turn to the more exalted and exclusive spheres of fashion, and admire three of Worth's last wonders. One ... very plain, handsome black satin. The skirt is perfectly ... edged only with a thick ruche of the same material. The corsage is trimmed with sparkling jet braid sewn on in biais lines across it, and the sleeves ... and a little ... the elbow, are in velours miroitard, or changing velvet of two blended hues—ruby and rose. A charming dinner dress is of white brocade with a thick pattern of dainty pink flowers. The sleeves, similar in shape to those above described, are of two shades of soft, bright green. An evening dress is made of pale lavender tulle. At the bottom of the skirt, at even distances, but differing in width, are three biais of crepe of the same colour as the net. The broadest is the lowest and on the top, or narrowest one, are placed somewhat irregularly, but rather close together, little bows with four loops. The waist, made of net, has a drapery of crape, with the same bows dotted about it; and the sleeves are quite short and puffed. Doucet has just introduced a pretty plain shape. It does not seem very new, as it is merely the usual polonaise, body and skirt all in one, with a large, square breadth let in at the back to form the drapery or folds. But it is very neat for young women or girls, and has the advantage of only requiring for medium sizes about four metres of wide material. Over the corsage is worn a kind of long, pointed tippet, or habit skirt, of the same stuff, plaited in the middle of the front and back, and contrived so as to look like the broad revers, or lapels, in fashion. The ends of this habit skirt, which is usually edged with metallic braid, are caught back and front under a metal belt. The skirt is edged with a biais of silk, either of a colour similar to, or broadly contrasting with, the dress, and with the metallic braid sewn along the top.

BALL DRESSES.

The trains of ball dresses are now much curtailed, and though the folds at the back are still allowed to rest a few inches on the ground, they need no longer be raised in waltzing. The approved shape for skirts is that known as "the bell," which is very much gored from the bottom, and either fits closely or is slightly eased at the waist; the fulness is arranged at the back either in pleats or gathers, and spreads widely outward as it falls. Some of the more advanced Parisian models show the old-fashioned pleats on the hips, setting closely over one another, the front breadth only being shaped to the figure; but English dressmakers have scarcely yet learnt how these folds should be placed and unless very cleverly managed they look clumsy and ungraceful. Every kind of ... ier, ruches, festoons, frills and flounces are still to be seen, and we have, in addition, double fluting gathered at the top and bottom and standing out in a puff in the centre, ... rolls of ribbon and velvet, tucks, cords, and ropes of flowers. Anything with an old world flavour is accepted; antique ribbons are in great demand, and are usually edged with narrow fur or gold galloon and placed just above the hem. Substantial materials, silk, satin, or bengaline, are now worn in the evening by young girls, and where tulle or gauze is used it is merely as a veil over a rich foundation. A very wide-ribbed corded silk made in light shades, especially for ball dresses, is not altogether successful, as the strongly marked horizontal lines seem to shorten the figure. Rainbow satin is one of the novelties; in this the varied tints pass imperceptibly into one another, forming a broad shaded stripe. It is effective, used in small quantities for sleeves, dress fronts, or panels, but in a whole costume would have a patchy and unpleasant effect. Two or even three distinct colours frequently appear in the dress. Where all are light, delicate, and well harmonised very happy results can be obtained, but unfortunately an eye for colour is not a universal gift, and some of the crude contrasts now seen positively set the teeth on edge. How charmingly certain shades of pink, yellow and green, may be combined is seen in an evening gown worn at one of the leading theatres. The skirt and corselet bodice are of the soft tone which used to be known as buff, but is now called butter colour; the vest and sleeves are of a pale rose velvet, and the waist ribbons of a faint spring green. Primrose and turquoise blue are skilfully mingled in a pretty gown of corded silk. The bell-shaped skirt is edged with a twisted roll of chiffon, caught up at intervals with knots of blue velvet; the sleeves and broad belt are also of velvet, and a bertha of lace is draped round the shoulders, softened where it rests on the neck with underfolds of lisse.

DINNER DRESSES.

Dinner dresses, says a writer on the fashions, are this winter extremely rich and magnificent. Velvet satin and brocade of gorgeous hues are bordered with sable and priceless lace, and gold and silver embroideries give additional brilliancy. The bishops purple, so much admired, keeps its colour well under artificial light, and is seen at its best when subdued by the lights and shades that play over the thick pile of Genoa velvet and the same may be said of the moss greens and sapphire blues which are apt to look harsh and obtrusive in silk or satin. Some of the paler tints, moonlight blue, sea-green and cedar, are also very beautiful in velvet, as well as the short opalescent tones that defy description. A skirt of purple velvet bordered with sable has a long flowing train spreading outward in rich folds, and is joined to the bodice with a shaped band of gold embroidery; wide revers edged with fur and a narrow band of gold, open from the waist, affording a glimpse of a gold-embroidered satin vest, and stand out over wide velvet sleeves. Thick black satin of the kind dear to our grandmothers, rich, soft, yet substantial, is used for a second dress, which has a short-waisted bodice and a gored skirt; a narrow piping unites the two, and the only trimming is a deep cape of yellowish Alencon lace, and frills of the same on the large elbow-sleeves of velvet. Another gown, also of black, is of dull corded silk, embroidered at the hem and at each seam with a running leaf-pattern of gold, the lines are continued on the bodice, which is cut bibshape both in front and at the back, over a chemisette of black chiffon powdered with gold sequins. Straps of black velvet pass over the shoulders and support the square gold-edged tabs, and the balloon-shaped transparent sleeves of chiffon are also looped with velvet bands.

THE 1830 STYLE.

Slowly but surely, says Mrs. Fenwick Miller, the style of attire called "1830" is making its way. The outline of a fashionable woman's figure in this costume is little like that of an hour-glass. She has extreme width over the shoulders, and goes narrowing off to the waist, and then spreading out to the feet. If you look at our grandmothers' fashion-plates for the year 1830 you will see very much that outline, but there is one point of difference as yet; they had full-gathered skirts, apparently; all the way round their waists there are gathers visible. Our skirts are plain at the front and sides and gored to sit as tight as possible there; then they slope so as to spread wide and yet with level grace round the foot. In order to make them do this they are stiffly lined at the bottom. A piece of buckram is used as interlining, and goes all round the foot of the skirt; it is about twelve inches deep. This is the "bell skirt," which is the novelty accepted to take the place of the train that we refused to adopt. I suppose that all my readers are already fully persuaded of the truth that a train is not now at all in fashion for a walking dress. We have cause to be grateful to the ladies of high social position and stylish reputation who refused all last summer to have their tailor dresses made with trains. The Princess of Wales stands at their head. Though she has been so little seen of late in society, her influence on fashion has been felt through her dressmakers, and the fact that she and her daughters kept their walking dresses a reasonable length has helped to prevent that silly fashion of trains to walk in getting a tyrannical hold in our midst. Others, too, such as the lovely Marchioness of Londonderry, appeared steadily in short tailor gowns, and the great mass of women have followed the good lead with successful results. Now we shall have to take care that the "bell skirt," which is so far amusing, novel, and not ungraceful, shall not be allowed to develop into the altogether offensive crinoline. The wide shoulders, of course, are responsible for the wide-footed skirt. The one is the natural complement of the other—the means of keeping some resemblance to the real shape amid the vagaries of fashion. The wide sleeves and great breadth across the shoulders are already accomplished facts. No new dress should be made otherwise, or it will be speedily out of fashion. The "bell skirt," on the other hand, will be adopted slowly, since it is not easy to cut well; and the current "cornet" shape will be all right for some time to come. To get the broad ... shoulders, the sleeves must be ...

NOTICES.

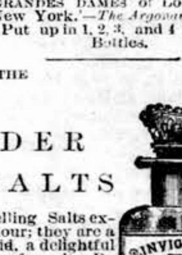

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